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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Public Sentiment on the Anglo-American Discussion.

England's Attitude and the Reasons for its Assumption.

Napoleon's Claims Upon the Gratitude of France.

Mazzini on the Present and Future of Italy.

The steamship *Weser*, from Bremen May 22 and Southampton May 25, reached this port late Friday night, with two days' later news than was previously at hand.

On the afternoon of May 24, the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held in the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street. Sir **RODERICK I. MURCHISON**, President of the Society, took the chair, and read an interesting account of the proceedings during the past year. In the evening the annual dinner of the Society was held in Willis' Rooms, St. James', Sir **RODERICK I. MURCHISON** in the chair, having on his right His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and His Grace, the Duke of Sutherland. Professor **OWEN** was among the speakers.

A remarkable birth of united twins occurred on May 24 in St. Luke's. The children were the daughters of the wife of a respectable mechanic, an Englishwoman, aged twenty-three, who has been married twelve months. She was always a person of a nervous and excitable temperament, and these were her first children. They were born without life, at 8:30 o'clock in the evening. Their appearance was very singular. They were united by a band of flesh and cartilege five inches in breadth, and extending from the upper part of the chest to the navel. They were fully developed, and their united weight was eight and a half pounds. One was sixteen inches long and the other was half an inch taller. Each child had all her external and internal organs complete. The circulation was carried on through one umbilical cord. Each child was perfect in itself, and they presented the appearance of having been joined together while embracing each other. The medical gentleman who attended the mother of the twins in her confinement had photographs taken of the children, and he has also had the bodies preserved in spirits. The mother was doing well and was likely to recover.

It would seem that the Concordat had virtually been abolished in Austria. A secular priest, the editor of an Ultramontane paper, was recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment, for attacks against the law. This sentence had been confirmed by the Supreme Court of Vienna, and the punishment was to be carried out in an ordinary goal, notwithstanding a clause in the Concordat which stipulates that a priest could only be imprisoned in a religious house. Cardinal **RAUSCHER** interceded on behalf of the offender, and claimed for him this privilege, but the Minister of Justice referred the Cardinal to the Constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court, and declared that the provisions of the Concordat had been abrogated, and were null and void.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Public Sentiment in Regard to America—Recent Discussions of Mr. Sumner's Speech—The Irish Difficulties—Concerning the American Consulship in London.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 22, 1869.

I have never seen Englishmen more profoundly bothered than at this moment. They cannot understand America. In the case of France, Russia, any other first-rate Power, there would have been no doubt at all, after what has occurred, and all England would have been arming for fight. The Senate rejects a treaty unanimously, made by a Minister, it had as unanimously confirmed, who has acted under instructions presumed to have been well understood at the time of his appointment. The Senate issues and the Press and country seem to confirm Mr. **SUMNER**'s pronunciamento. All England, without one dissenting voice, declares that the demands of America, thus solemnly put forward, are absurd and impossible. There is no longer question of Whig or Tory, Conservative or Radical, Northern or Southern sympathizer. Lord **DERBY** and Mr. **BRIGHT** are of one mind. The *Times* and the *Star* say the same thing. The *Saturday Review* may be more cynical and abusive, but it is not more earnest in repudiating all idea of complying with Mr. **SUMNER**'s demands, than the *Spectator*. I have not seen nor heard of the first man in England in favor of such a settlement as public opinion in America seems to require. And the most friendly newspapers, the *Spectator*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Daily News*, *Morning Star*, Birmingham *Post*, &c., are the most earnest in denouncing the exaggerated demands set forth by Mr. **SUMNER**, and insisting that any compliance with them is simply impossible, and that the whole nation would go to war twenty times over, taking all risks and enduring all burdens, rather than accept such a national humiliation. Even so radical and ultra Northern a paper as the *Star* will not go beyond a readiness to pay the bare damages inflicted by the *Alabama*—the only ones, it insists, for which England is responsible. The comic papers, in their cartoons, fairly reflect British opinion. The British Lion, with his paw on Canada, defies the predatory Eagle. John Bull meets Jonathan's call upon him to settle with a hardly-restrained bull-dog and a pointed revolver. A big British mastiff growls defiance at a pack of Yankee hounds; and so on.

At a meeting of the Peace Society the other day the puzzle was no less. An American clergyman thought there would be no war. Rev. **NEWMAN HALL** said his letters from American clergymen compelled him to form a different opinion. Stocks rise one day and fall the next. Every American is assailed with questions, and it is probable that a comparison of the answers given by a dozen would not lead to a very satisfactory conclusion. So we wait the arrival of Mr. **MOTLEY**, hoping that he knows what President **GRANT** thinks about it, and that he will have the goodness to tell us as soon as convenient. **REVERDY JOHNSON**, the peace-maker, has made his last speech, and the departing Minister may meet and signal the coming one in mid-ocean. They tried hard to get him to accept a banquet, and make one more address at Southampton, but he declined. There was no use in repeating what he has been saying ever since he landed. And he could not explain the mysteries of American diplomacy. He declared to the last that the Americans are not idiotic or insane enough to go to war; but how is he to reconcile Mr. **SUMNER**'s speech and its reception in America with that position? In Europe there would have been a demand for explanations, and a withdrawal of Ministers, if they were not satisfactory. But in Europe such a repudiation of treaties and such speeches are alike impossible. So there is nothing for it but to wait, in the hope that the old proverb may hold good, that "the patient waiter is never the loser."

The *Spectator*, having been a steady supporter of the Northern cause, naturally feels some responsibility for the course taken by Mr. **SUMNER**, and is therefore very earnest in telling them that

"There is not the party or the ghost of a party that would as much as consider the question of apologizing for our recognition of the belligerent rights of the South. There is not, in all probability, in any society of Englishmen, however Northern in feeling, even a man here and there who would hear of such a proposition as our paying, as general damages, any proportion, however small, of the cost of the American war, on the ground that by recognizing the South we gave substance and hope to the rebellion, or on any other ground which ingenious Senators may hereafter devise, without indignation; or who would not at once advise war, with all its horrors, rather than submit to dictation so preposterous. We do not doubt—we speak, as we need hardly say, without any private communication with Mr. **BRIGHT**—that Mr. **BRIGHT** himself would resist such terms as Mr. **SUMNER** proposes and General **GRANT** is said to approve, with positive scorn—that even he, a Quaker statesman, would rather keep silent than propose to avert war by any compromise so disgraceful. We believe that the people of the United States ought to know our true minds on this matter. We are sure that they can trust us at least for honesty, moderation and a hearty sympathy with their great cause in the late civil war. And we tell them emphatically that no war ever entered upon by England would be more popular, more heartily waged, more tenaciously prolonged, than a war to resist what we should regard as a piece of pure dictatorial arrogance on the part of the Union, adapted and intended either to humiliate England, or to acquire Canada, or for both purposes in one. If the United States wish for such a war—which we sincerely and heartily disbelieve—they have only to demand reparation on the general principles of Mr. **SUMNER**'s speech, and they would meet with a blank refusal, which they could not with dignity accept; and the end could hardly be anything but war, and a war, moreover, in which England would be united as one man, in which there would not be a dissentient party, hardly a dissentient voice. The United States ought at least to know this."

These being the sentiments and this the language of the most American of English papers, you may judge what must be the spoken or unspoken sentiments of the rest.

The *Standard*, for example, says:

"The puzzle still remains why they should speak and act in a tone bitterly hostile and deliberately offensive, if they mean nothing serious. That a leading public man like Mr. **SUMNER** should deliver a serious charge against England, not only declaring that she is liable for the greater part of the injury caused to the United States by the civil war, but actually assessing the amount in money of that liability, and should still aver that there is no immediate danger of a war between the two countries arising from the affair, is incomprehensible upon any theory but one most discreditable to American statesmanship. Either Mr. **SUMNER** was serious, or he was not; which alternative shall we prefer? If serious, it is our turn to be astounded that the Americans should suppose that we attach too much importance to Mr. **SUMNER**'s speech. If not serious, in what light does the great Republican orator appear, and what are we to think of the Senate and the people who can applaud such a speech?"

I am inclined to think that the speech was intended as a joke—a tall sort of banter, oratorical chaffing, and that British dullness has entirely misunderstood its meaning. It has been said that you could not get a joke into a Scotchman's head without a surgical operation, and it is never safe to banter an Englishman. Mr. **SUMNER** should label his jokes, or commission Mr. **MOTLEY** to explain them. For the neglect of such explanation he gets more frankly abused by his friends even than by his enemies. Thus the *Daily News*, which one would expect to come to his defence, cover him with its shield, and do battle with his defamers, turns fiercely upon him. "England does not like to be told the truth," says Mr. **SUMNER**. "At any rate England is in the habit of saying what she means," retorts the *News*, and then quotes Mr. **SUMNER** as saying, "This is the first time she has been told the truth squarely about the *Alabama*"—which the *Times* thinks was as condemnatory as anything he could have said of his own Government.

I note also that Mr. **FORSTER**, M. P., one of the very few prominent English statesmen who took the part of the Union during the war, takes "high ground" against Mr. **SUMNER**, holding that England had done only her duty in recognizing the Confederacy as a belligerent, and that if there had been some remissness in respect to the *Alabama*, Earl **RUSSELL** had gone beyond the law when he kept the two rams from leaving Liverpool, and was obliged to buy them at the owner's price to save the Government from an action of damages.

There is, as far as I can see, no difference of opinion in this country respecting the claims put forth in Mr. **SUMNER**'s speech. All parties are united. I doubt if there would be a single vote in either Lords or Commons in favor of even considering them. The whole thing is looked upon as either a huge joke or a Yankee craze, and the only way is to wait quietly until the humor changes or the temporary insanity is cured. There is, nevertheless, a strong desire for peace, a wish to dojustice, and an anxiety to have all differences fairly adjusted. Under present circumstances England cannot offer terms of settlement, but I am sure she is ready to go once more, as the *Times* said of the rejected Clarendon-Johnson treaty, to the very verge of national disgrace, for the sake of an amicable settlement. England will cheerfully pay reasonable damages for the accidental escape of the *Alabama*; England in her present temper will not confess that she was willfully and wickedly in the wrong in Confederate recognition, and apologize or pay damages for such wrong. The feeling of seven years ago has not changed. England does not see or feel that she was in the wrong, and cannot, therefore, make confession, and will not make reparation. If, therefore, America insists upon this, there can be but one result. What that must be I do not care to dwell upon.

THE IRISH DIFFICULTIES.

I encountered yesterday morning in the Strand an intelligent Irish land agent, well acquainted with the country and large owners of property. He had just arrived, and confirmed all the reports of difficulty, disaffection and disorder. Rents were never collected with such difficulty. In some sections the people boldly refuse to pay, and when threatened with writs of ejectment, coolly defy them, saying, that sort of thing has had its day, and we're going to have no more of it. "And what," I asked, "has been the cause of this new manifestation?" "The speeches of **JOHN BRIGHT**," was the answer, given with some bitterness. "Two years ago he gave his plan for purchasing the Irish lands and giving them to the people; now he is in the Government, and believed to be its most influential member, and the people believe he can and will do what he promised, and mean to hold him to it any way." There seems to be no doubt that the hopes and fears of the two classes of tenants and owners are much excited. The triumphant progress of the Disestablishment bill has made the people believe that every demand they make will be complied with. The Irish Catholics see a measure carried against the most urgent protests, and even the most violent threats of the Protestant party; and they think, not unreasonably, that if Parliament, led by **GLADSTONE** and **BRIGHT**, will disestablish a religion which has been maintained by the State for centuries, there cannot be any greater difficulty in disestablishing the mere holders of the dirty land.

As the day approaches when the bill goes up to the Lords, the appeals, petitions, remonstrances and threats increase in earnestness. Just as Dublin has solemnly removed the remains of the Great Repealer to his mausoleum at Glasnevin, we have the extraordinary spectacle of all Orangedom threatening to repeal the Union, if the Church is disestablished. Dr. **MCNEALE**, Dean of Ripon, has written three columns of abuse of Mr. **GLADSTONE**, in defence of the Irish Church, and attack on Popery. This "great and good man," as he once described himself in an anonymous letter to the editor of the *Church Times*, points out the dangers of Popish doctrine to all English rule and possession in Ireland. St. Thomas Aquinas, he says, has taught that property taken in unjust wars should be restored to its owners; and if this Popish doctrine were carried out, what would become of English and Church property in Ireland? Then the *Bulla Cœna Domini* forbids any one to furnish instruments of war to Saracens, Turks, &c., with which to fight good Christians. This might interfere with the Birmingham gun trade, the building of iron-clads for the Sultan or Viceroy of Egypt, and perhaps be held to condemn the war in the Crimea. In any case, Mr. **GLADSTONE** has no right to destroy the Irish Church Establishment.

If these people mean half they say we have stirring times before us. After all, the land question is the only one really threatening, and some settlement of that, or movement toward a settlement, cannot be postponed even to another session without great danger.

THE AMERICAN CONSULSHIP IN LONDON.

The *Morning Star*, I observe, pays a handsome compliment to the United States Consul-General in London, Mr. **MORSE**, which reminds me that I have not entered upon what seems to be the proper duties of a foreign correspondent in criticising and dictating the appointments of the State Department. This duty, however, has been promptly attended to by the representative, as the commercial men say, of a very leading New-York journal, who thinks that Mr. **MORSE** has been here long enough, made money enough, and ought to be rotated out to make room for, not a better, more zealous, or experienced officer, but a new one, who might, in time, do as well or better. My own idea in such matters is to let well alone. There are plenty of incompetent, careless, ill-mannered, self-seeking officers in various departments of the Government. A good, honest, zealous, capable man, who understands his business, should not be lightly turned away. The nation, I think, should act in such matters as a well-conducted banking-house, mercantile establishment or private individual would do. An honest, faithful, competent clerk or employe of any kind is not turned away for the mere sake of change, or the chance of getting one as good, minus the experience. It should be the duty of every administration to weed out the faithless and incompetent, to promote the best, to appoint the most worthy. "Rotation in office" seems to me as bad a rule for Governments as it would be in the general business of life. Get a good man, train him to his work, pay him fairly, and keep him as long as he behaves himself. I know very little personally of the American Consul-General in London; but he seems to me to understand business, his manners are quiet and unpretending, and I have yet to hear the first charge against him. It is possible, of course, that some one may want the post. I don't say that I would refuse it if it were politely offered to me, but I imagined that when the present appointment was made and confirmed there was good reason for it. The only charge ever brought against Mr. **MORSE**, to my knowledge, was that he thought it best to close accounts with the Confederate agents here, get what he could and let them go, rather than enter upon an expensive, interminable and hopeless series of lawsuits; and in that matter I quite agree with him. If his advice had been taken it would have saved the Government far more than he has made by his consulate in money, to say nothing of the mortification of losing case after case, being wigged by English Vice-Chancellors, and paying no end of costs to Mr. so-called Ex-Secretary **BENJAMIN**.

MONADNOCK.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

England's Attitude and its Cause.

From the London, Times, May 25.

We assert, and, what is more, we do not believe any reasoning American can deny, that the escape of the *Alabama*, whether chargeable against us or not, was, at any rate, absolutely unconnected with the "misdirected sympathies" which American opinion places to the wrong side of our account. Our Government may possibly be held responsible for negligence, tardiness, or other sins of omission, but it was certainly not guilty of connivance, or malice, or any wilful design against the interests of the Federal Government. In plain terms, it was not because Lord **RUSSELL** himself, or any of his colleagues, or any of their subordinates, high or low, wished ill to the Federals or well to the Confederates that the Southern cruiser succeeded in getting to sea. *That is our position.* The position taken by the Americans rests entirely, from first to last, we will not say upon opposite convictions, but upon opposite pretensions. The Americans are not, we firmly believe, convinced to the contrary, but they choose to assume the contrary, because in no other way can they bring their real grievance to the front. That grievance, as expressed by one of their best friends in this country, Mr. **BRIGHT** himself, is, that at a most trying time of their national fortunes we treated them with an "icy coldness." Possibly, but Mr. **BRIGHT** himself would be ready to declare that "coldness" is not a cause of war, and he would, we are sure, allow that such coldness did not affect in the slightest degree the acts of our Government. *We did endeavor, whether successfully or otherwise, to keep clear of all international offence.* Whatever may have been our speculations on the result of the civil war, we never intended to affect it by our conduct. We could not possibly ignore the existence of the war itself, and so the Neutrality Proclamation was necessarily issued, but after that, though much more was hoped from us by the Confederates, and pressed upon us by our allies, we persisted through the severest of trials in that non-intervention which the Federals so earnestly desired. Whatever wrong actually happened under those circumstances happened as purely, through sheer accident, or private trespass, as any incident of the blockade. We assert, therefore, and we must resolutely maintain, that the claims resulting from the *Alabama* depredations *are identical, in all but degree, with those originating in any other possibly wrongful captures.* We cannot permit them to be taken out of the category of such demands on the ground that an "unfriendly spirit" preceded the escape of the depredator, and that such spirit must be atoned for. That demand is of another character altogether. *We resist it, and on this plain ground—that whatever direction our sympathies may have taken, we owe no account on such a point to any international tribunal.*

AMERICAN FINANCE.

Results of the Erie Difficulty.

From the London Times, (City Article) May 25.

The leading New-York papers are occupied with the career of those who are now controlling the Erie Railway, which they describe in terms such as would be applicable to the course of the vilest recognized brigands. At the same time, without the smallest reserve, they speak of the judges of the New-York Courts as being the paid servants of these men and ready to issue any decree that may be requisite to prevent their victims from obtaining the slightest insight into the position of the property. The State Legislature are also described as the ready abettors of the corruption, and it seems to be admitted that a similar system might be pursued by the same or any other band against any other railway or joint stock undertaking. In this way £10,000,000 or £20,000,000 sterling (for no one pretends to any knowledge of the actual figures) are being controlled, and, perhaps, hopelessly squandered, and a condition of affairs is established *which promises ultimately to deter every foreign investor from ever again trusting his money to an American corporation.* But it is said that any foreign holder has the special privilege of appealing to the Supreme Court of the State, where a righteous judgment would certainly be rendered. If this be the case it seems marvelous that although more than one-half of the Erie stock is held in this country and on the Continent, no combination has yet been found to take the simple steps necessary to rescue the concern from its present hands. A more complete illustration of the *utter incapacity of shareholders for any common steps at self-preservation* was never furnished, and at the same time the fact is one that may mitigate any expenditure of sympathy for their fate.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Napoleon's Claims to Gratitude.

Paris (*May 22*) *Correspondence of the Daily News.*

The polling for the elections of 1869 begins at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. The most perfect tranquillity prevails in Paris, and will, I am persuaded, continue to prevail till the close. There was a council of Ministers to-day, and some people cling to the belief that the *Journal Officiel* will to-morrow morning, at the last moment, contain some theatrical announcement, calculated to influence the elections. Meanwhile, the following address, pleading the Emperor's cause, and purporting to be composed by "delegates of the electoral committees of conservative democracy," has been placarded:

"*To the Electors of France:*

The Emperor, in proclaiming an unconditional amnesty, dispelled the last traces of our civil discords. He has recalled to their hearths and homes the very men who were transported by the Republic after the events of June. He has restored universal suffrage, and made it the basis of our public right. He has given to the people the right of meeting, and to the Press the right to say whatever it pleases. He has done away with civil death, abolished imprisonment for debt, abridged the duration of preventive imprisonment, facilitated liberation on bail, and ameliorated the penitentiary system. He has proposed new laws on associations and coalitions. He has called on the Corps Legislatif to repeal that article of the Code which placed the laboring man in an inferior position to his master in the eye of the law, and to abolish the livret. He has by the treaty of commerce opened great markets for French products, particularly those of Paris, and has favored the interests of consumers. He has, in order to realize cheap living, freed the bakers' and butchers' trade, and done away with the sliding scale which prevented the acquisition of corn in time of scarcity. He induced the City of Paris to take off the furniture tax on all inhabited houses under 400f. rent. He has built at his own cost, and by his example encouraged the building of many cheap lodging-houses. He has taken off many taxes on small shop keepers, and took the initiative of an inquiry which led to a reduction in the cost of gas. He has abolished the hackney-carriage monopoly, and also that of theatres. He has pushed on the great works in Paris in order to give to everybody fresh air, salubrity, and gardens which formerly belonged only to the rich. Many milliards of money have thus been distributed among the working classes, and every branch of industry in the capital has largely profited by the embellishments of Paris. He has founded mutual benefit and coöperation societies, savings-banks for old age, the great institution of the invalids of labor, and asylums for convalescents; he has augmented the number of hospitals, and founded soup-kitchens in time of severe weather. He has made provision for sick children, and abolished the common grave in which the poor used to be promiscuously buried. He has, out of his civil list, given succor to thousands of necessitous families every year. He has diffused primary gratuitous instruction in every quarter of Paris. Finally, he has made France the most prosperous State in Europe, and Paris the most flourishing city in the world. Shall we requite so many signal services by naming representatives hostile to the Emperor's Government? The country is with **NAPOLEON III**. Will Paris separate itself from all France? Let us prove the contrary by choosing deputies devoted to the Emperor and liberty."

ITALIAN UNITY.

Joseph Mazzini on the Situation and the Future.

JOSEPH MAZZINI, under date of May, has addressed, through the columns of the *Tribuna*, of Lugano, a letter under the caption "To My Enemies." Its conclusion is particularly interesting. He says: "I would not wear out the last uncertain remnant of life left to me for a question merely political, to hasten by a few years or months the foundation of republican institutions. The Republic is inevitable in Italy within a brief period, and I would leave it to time and your errors to do the work for us. But though a question of liberty or finance may be safely left to the slow development of progressive ideas, a question of honor may not. Dishonor is to a people a gangrene, which, if not fought against in time, is fatal to their national life. A people which, though able to do otherwise, resigns itself to foreign insult, which, though strong enough to be free and master of its own destiny, consents to drag along in a semblance of freedom so far as others allow, and no further, is lost; it abdicates its power and its future. We are now—thanks to you—dishonored, and every year that passes superimposes on the consciousness of our dishonor a fresh stratum of corruption to the many with which four centuries of slavery, jesuitical education, foreign influence, the materialism inseparable from servitude, and that Macchiavelism which is the policy of people in decay, have hardened the heart of the nation. You have notified to us the necessity of action by affixing the black brand of dishonor on the young banner of Italy. If he who should feel it most feels it not, so be it with him. We feel it, and we will make ready for action, do what you may. We will organize in that aim, publicly where publicity is possible, secretly where your laws compel us to secrecy. We will continue to arm ourselves—not, as you basely assert, to stab the worthy or seize the property of others, but in order that on the day when we call upon the people to choose between us and you we may not weakly fall unarmed into the hands of your police, your carabineers, and such of your soldiers who still remain enslaved and deceived, and fail to unite with us in action.

We will publish and republish through the Press, open or clandestine, according to your persecutions, these words which my friend **LAMENNAIS**—one of the holiest of our party, too little remembered among us—addressed to the people shortly before his death: 'Know this. Whenever in extremity of suffering you determine to win back the rights of which your oppressors have despoiled you, they will revile you as disturbers of order, and strive to defame you as rebels. Rebels against whom? There is no rebellion possible save against the true sovereign, the people, and how can the people rebel against the people? The rebels are those who create iniquitous privileges for themselves, to the injury of the people; who impose their dominion upon them by force or fraud; and when the people overthrow that dominion they do not disturb order, they do God's work and execute his ever just will.'

Is the people with you? Have you besides your vast organized forces and the prestige—so powerful over most minds—of a long past, the majority of the country, of the governed, in your favor? Why then calumniate us? Why shrink in anger from the apostolate of our ideas? Grant us freedom in that apostolate; grant us the Press free from sequestration; grant us liberty of association, whatever the political programme; grant us individual liberty, unhampered by domiciliary visits, preventive imprisonment, and violation of correspondence; grant me, who write these lines, free transit from city to city, and the right to convene meetings, in order to explain my Republican doctrine to all who wish to hear me. We will then promise you to abstain from all secret organization, from all preparation for what you call rebellion, but what would in fact be the restoration to the people, for the fulfillment of this national revolution, of that initiative which you have interrupted and suppressed.

You are not a national Government in Italy. Herein lies your sentence: the secret of the actual state of things and our eternal right.

The birth and growth of national life in Italy were republican, and gave origin to our commerce before the days of Rome. Our national life was republican, and creator of the idea of unity in Rome before the Empire; and republican in its new birth and growth in our cities of the middle ages, revailing the Italian mission in Europe, and extending the link of moral unity from people to people through religion, art, industry and commerce. All our great records are republican, and nearly all our great men, whether of heart or intellect, were republicans. The tendencies and customs of our civil life, and of our dawning social institutions, are republican. Italy has had patricians, but no Patriciate; condottieri, merchant rulers who had raised themselves above their fellow-citizens by arms or wealth, but not an aristocracy similar to those of other European lands; compact, united, guided by universally-accepted leaders, and directed by a single political aim.

Monarchy was implanted in Italy in the period of her moral decay, under the auspices and armed protection of foreign invaders. It dismembered, it did not unite. It stifled the intellect of the nation under anti-Italian inspiration. It was the servant, vassal and scout of Paris, Madrid or Vienna; and gathered strength by leaning upon each of the Powers that came among us to despoil us in turn; never appealing to the inward life and latest force of the nation, but denying it through fear. And in days nearer our own, the dynasty you serve persecuted the apostles in blood, until, terrified and urged along by the popular wave, it forsook the path of warfare for that of treachery, and by dint of paths and promises never maintained, gained possession of a ground not its own, and of the work initiated and nearly achieved by the Republicans, to monopolize both in favor of its own petty interests.

Now it has converted Italy into a prefecture of the French Empire. I see not a single man among you who does not derive his ideas, mode of government and method of administration from foreign traditions. I do not remember one among you who, before the *fait accompli*, had any conception of unity, faith in the people of Italy, sincere and earnest love of the mission she is called upon to fulfill, sense of duty, or even—if nothing else—of Italian pride. Your morality is a bastard Macchiavellism; your economy a science of expedients, imitated from the semi-intellects of foreign lands; your policy a policy of resistance; your religion, atheism wearing the mask of hypocrisy.

Therefore you will fall. You will fall rapidly, and you know it. As true as God exists, Italy will soon be a Republic, and you owe the brief period of wretched struggling existence left to you, not to your calumnies, but to our hesitation; to the petty quarrels we have not yet learned to subdue in the holy consciousness of the aim, to our infirmity of will, and to all the smaller vices of heart and brain inherent in slaves who burst their bonds but yesterday.

These things I have felt bound to declare to you, interpreter of your fate, so that you may know what I do believe, and how I despise your accusations. I and my best friends deliberately opposed the immature attempt which has lately filled you with such terror; but I do not mean by this to defend myself to you. So soon as I shall see reason to think I can help your overthrow I shall consider it my duty, as an Italian, to do so; and I shall do so with a conscience both calm and glad. Adieu."

TELEGRAMS.

The London Press on Lord Clarendon's Alabama Speech.

Effect of the Cuban News in the Spanish Cortes.

The Volunteers to Establish a Triumvirate Over the Island.

The Falsity of French Warlike Rumors Officially Affirmed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Comments of the London Press on Clarendon's Alabama Speech.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5.

The temperate speech of **CLARENDON** in the House of Lords last evening on the subject of the *Alabama* Treaty, has elicited the following comments from the London journals this morning:

The *Times* says: "For our own part, considering the demands of America and the ready concessions of England, we wonder that the latter got off so well. The rejection of the treaty was more a lucky chance than the result of the firmness of anybody engaged in the behalf of Great Britain."

The *Standard* says: "The negotiations for the *Alabama* Treaty failed because America never intended them to succeed. If England now admits that it is her duty to renew her efforts for a peaceful settlement, it is without hope. Our honest desire for such settlement will not be appreciated, but by a small section of the American people. Meantime, until the details of Mr. **MOTLEY**'s mission are known, we shall fold our hands and limit our compliments to him as a great historian."

The *Star* says: "The Americans can no longer doubt our willingness to do them right, or our determination to preserve our national character and credit."

The *Daily Telegraph* regards the speech of Lord **CLARENDON** as neither defiant nor subservient, but as dignified by a firmness which expresses the national determination. It shows that what may be solicited with success is contained in the articles of the rejected treaty, and that what it is hopeless to suggest is contained in Mr. **SUMNER**'s speech. England will never put a troublesome pressure on Mr. **MOTLEY** to hasten the completion of his task, but will be always ready to cancel every trace of angry feeling likely to disturb the relations of kindred nations.

SPAIN.

Reception of General Dulce's Resignation in the Cortes—Cause of His Recall.

MADRID, Saturday, June 5.

Admiral **TOPETE** read General **DULCE**'s telegrams, announcing his resignation as Captain-General of Cuba, before the Constituent Cortes last evening. Great excitement prevailed. Marshal **SERRANO** asked for a suspension of judgment until the arrival of General **DULCE**, and until the particulars in the matter were known. It is rumored that General **DULCE** was recalled on account of his lenity to the Cuban insurgents.

FRANCE.

Official Denial of the Warlike Rumors.

PARIS, Saturday, June 5.

M. **LAVALETTE** officially declares that the warlike rumors published in the newspapers recently are without any fondation.

Health of Minister Washburne.

PARIS, Saturday, June 5.

Mr. **WASHBURNE**, the American Minister, is indisposed, and will go to Hombourg. He leaves Mr. **HOFFMAN**, First Secretary, in charge of the Legation.

BELGIUM.

Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt.

BRUSSELS, Saturday, June 5.

The Upper Chamber has confirmed the bill recently passed by the Lower House to abolish imprisonment for debt.

GERMANY.

Officers of the Parliament of the Zollverein.

BERLIN, Saturday, June 5.

The Parliament of the Zollverein have elected Herr **SIMSON** President, and Prince **HOHENLOHE**, Duke of Ujest, Vice-President. Prince **HOHENLOHE** thanked the Chamber for his reelection. He said this vote in his eyes had great political importance. The confidence shown in him would encourage him to proceed and persevere in the course he considered right, and bring about good understanding, reconciliation and union among the German people.

AUSTRIA.

The Military Budget.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 5.

The military budget is published. The estimates of the expenditures are five millions of florins in excess of those of last year, and are calculated on the basis of an army of 800,000 men.

CUBA.

Sailing of General Dulce—Sensational Reports.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 5.

Ex-Captain-General **DULCE** sailed to-day for Spain. He was accompanied to the steamer by all the military officers of high rank now in Havana, and by the Colonels of the volunteer regiments.

The Havana journals publish reports which represent that thousands of insurgents are surrendering. It is asserted that among those who have given up their swords are Generals **PEDRO CESPEDES** and **FRANCISCO FORNARS**.

Mr. **NELSON**, United States Minister to Mexico, sailed to-day for Vera Cruz.

The steamer *France* arrived to-day from St. Nazaire.

The Rule of the Volunteers—Removal of the Governors of Cardenas and of Colon—A Proposed Triumvirate.

HAVANA, Friday, June 4,
VIA KEY WEST, Saturday, June 5.

The volunteers have removed the Governors of Cardenas and Colon, and propose to establish a Triumvirate, consisting of prominent Spaniards, to govern the island till the Home Government is settled. They will probably give Count **VALMASEDA** command of the forces in the field.

The Governor of Havana and Chief Justice have resigned.

Forty officials and the Bishop of Cuba accompany General **DULCE** to Spain.

General **ESPINAR** is expected to resign soon.

A serious affray between the volunteers and regulars has taken place at Cardenas.

Dispatches from Admiral Hoff—Successes of the Cubans—Effect of the Arrival of the Fillibusters on the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 5.

The Navy Department has received advices from Rear Admiral **HOFF**, dated Matanzas, May 27, in which he says he left Havana on the 20th inst., and arrived at Matanzas the same day, where he and his officers were received and entertained by the Officer of Jurisdiction at his palace. The Admiral was much surprised to find that the feeling of animosity between the volunteers and the Cuban element was much less bitter than he had been led to expect in Havana. In fact, from appearances, a stranger in Matanzas would never suspect that a revolution was raging in the Island; and American commerce, which is quite extensive here, is unmolested, and the merchants and shippers are carrying on their business as in times of peace.

The news from Nuevitas is meagre. All the American citizens desirous of going to the United States, spoken of in previous letters, have left that vicinity, and although the *Penobscot* was there on the 14th inst., no claimants for passage to Havana appeared.

Lieutenant-Commander **EASTMAN** reports that the railway to Puerto Principe has been so far repaired that a locomotive and freight cars came down to Nuevitas at a slow rate, taking three days to make the journey of forty-eight miles, and requiring a guard of two thousand men for protection. About the 8th or 10th of May some bands of insurgents attacked the convoy of a train, defeated them and destroyed the bridges the Spaniards had built, and captured forty-three officers and men, including a Colonel. This is the only decided success of the revolutionists that has been recently reported. The Admiral has been informed that General **LESCA**, Governor of Puerto Principe, has been removed by the Captain-General for alleged cruelties, in bombarding a camp composed of women and children, and General **LETONA** ordered to succeed him. This action has caused great discontent among the Havana volunteers, who have placarded the streets with satirical caricatures of **DULCE**. The Spanish authorities of Nuevitas, and in fact at every port of the island except Caibarean or Remedos, have been exceedingly polite, offering every facility to my officers, and manifesting a friendly desire to please. There are rumors that Trinidad is environed by a large force of insurgents, and there is also a report that the place is in their possession. At Guantanamo, on the south side, near the eastern end of the island, the insurrection is said to be exceedingly strong, in consequence of the successful landing of expeditions in that district, and that in a recent engagement with the Spaniards the latter were defeated. One thing is positive, however, and that is, the actual or supposed successful landing of these expeditions has infused new life into the insurrection, that to all appearances was dying out some two weeks ago.

The *Narragansett* is expected from Nuevitas and Caibarean on the 29th of May, when Admiral **HOFF** hoped to give some news of the progress of affairs in the vicinity of those places.

WEST INDIES.

The Peruvian Monitors—Heavy Loan to the Dominican Government—Advices from Hayti.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 5.

The Peruvian monitors have arrived at Barbados. They made the voyage in four and a half days from St. Thomas.

Advices from St. Domingo are to the 27th ult. The Dominican Government had concluded a loan of £400,000 with the Messrs. **HARTMONT**, of London. Bills to the amount of £40,000 had been drawn, but there were doubts of their acceptance and of the conclusion of the loan. The Republic was reported to be completely tranquil. The Custom-house at Puerto Plata was recently destroyed by fire.

Notwithstanding official reports to the contrary, there were evidences that Ex-President **CABRAL** was meeting with success in his revolutionary movement against **BAEZ** in the South.

Dates from Hayti are to the 25th ult. General **SAGET**, the revolutionary leader, was looking for the arrival of the steamers *Florida*, *Quaker City* and *America*, which he expected to add to his navy, and, with their assistance, bring about the overthrow of President **SALNAVE**. General **LUPERON** remained at St. Marcs, with the steamer *Telegrafo*.

TENNESSEE.

The Political Campaign—Stokes and Senter on the Stump—Their Views on Enfranchisement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, June 5.

STOKES and **SENTER** spoke to-day in Nashville. The special to the *Press & Herald* says **STOKES** opposed enfranchisement, except empowering the Legislature to remove disabilities. **SENTER** replied and said the Republican Press of the North opposed continued disfranchisement, and, if elected Governor, he would recommend immediate enfranchisement. The extreme element of East Tennessee, including **BROWNLOW**, must now stand committed to universal suffrage and recede from their old position.

GEORGIA.

Singular Story—A Plot to Burn a Town and Massacre its Inhabitants.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, June 5.

The Elberton *Gazette* states that an insurrectionary plot has been disclosed by a negro, having for its object the burning of the town of Lexington, the county seat of Ogelthorp County and the massacre of the inhabitants. The Sheriff and posse, while arresting negroes said to be implicated in the plot, were resisted by one, whom they shot and killed.

Homicide in Portsmouth—A Respected Citizen Killed.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, June 5.

JOHN MURRY, and old and respectable citizen of Portsmouth, Va., was shot and killed by **ALEXANDER PERRY**, an oysterman, to-day. **MURRY** having reason to believe that his daughter had been seduced by **PERRY** had proceeded in search of him with the intention of shooting him, and meeting **PERRY** in company with his father, **MURRY** discharged a shot-gun at the former, inflicting a slight flesh wound in the leg. Young **PERRY** returned the fire from a double-barreled shot gun, but without effect. **MURRY** and the elder **PERRY** then grappled, when the younger **PERRY** shot **MURRY** through the breast, causing his death within an hour. **PERRY** surrendered himself to the Police, and after a preliminary examination was released on $500 bail for his appearance for trial on Monday.

The Dana Franchise Suit in Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 5.

RICHARD H. DANA has withdrawn his suit against the City Government of Cambridge for omitting his name on the voting list last August. Mr. **DANA** says, in speaking of the reasons for the bringing on the suit: "I felt it my duty, and perhaps it is still, to represent in my person an invaluable right trifled with, but I doubt if, under the circumstances, the case will be of much public value in the shape it may present itself, and I avail myself of the doubt to secure peace and relief from what would be an anxious and distasteful contest."

The Fatal Blasting Accident near Poughkeepsie—Further Particulars.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Saturday, June 5.

The premature blast explosion on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad yesterday afternoon resulted as follows. **JOHN DONAHOE**, foreman on the works, one leg badly broken, face burned to a crisp and eyes blown out. He cannot survive. **PATRICK DUVAL**, body shockingly mangled and skull crushed. He died in twenty minutes after the explosion. **JOHN MURPHY**, thigh fractured. These were all single young men. Several others were slightly bruised. **MURPHY** will recover. Two kegs of powder were dumped into a seam in the rocks, which, when being packed with an iron tamping rod, exploded. Both **DONAHOE** and **DUVAL** were blown thirty feet into the air.

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company—Annual Meeting.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 5.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company was held in this city to-day. The following were elected Directors for the terms named:

For three years—Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee; Russell Sage, of New-York; Frederick P. James, of New-York; N. A. Cowdry, of New-York; U. S. Gurall, of New-York. For two years—Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio; S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee; Julius Wadsworth, of New-York; James Buell, of New-York. For one year—James G. Garnet, of New-York; Henry Keep, of New-York; James H. Benedict, of New-York; L. P. Morton, of New-York.

The Indians—Result of Colonel Weir's Pursuit.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 5.

Colonel **WEIR** has just returned to Fort Hays from a pursuit of the Indians who committed the outrages at Fossil Creek. He reports that he did not overtake them. Another scouting party was sent out by General **CUSTER** yesterday morning. About one hundred Indians were seen last evening within a mile of Sheridan with a red flag hoisted.

A Horse-Thief Lynched in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, June 5.

H. J. **BARNES**, a notorious horse-thief, was found hanging to a tree on Thursday morning, near the Shelby Depot. His body was riddled with bullets. From papers on his person, it is supposed he was originally from Newark, New-Jersey.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TROY, N. Y., June 5.—**HUGH FISHER** died in this city last night from the result of injuries received by falling from a railway bridge over Fifth-street. It is supposed he was thrown from the bridge by robbers, as he claimed to have been robbed of $250 upon returning to consciousness. He was a German, 40 years of age.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Two policemen of this city, named **NOONAN** and **MCLAUGHLAN**, have been arrested and held to bail, each in $1,500, for trial, on a charge of entering two houses last night and beating the inmates almost to death, and breaking the furniture, &c. The sufferers were colored persons. The assailants were newly-appointed officers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 5.—The first locomotive for the Rondout and Oswego Railroad reached Rhinebeck yesterday. It is called the "Pennsylvania." In a day or two it will be ferried across the river in a lighter.

PORTLAND, Me., June 5.—A deaf and dumb man was run over and killed at New-Gloucester, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, to-day. His name is unknown.

WRECK NEAR BARNEGAT.

The Steamer Heiress, of Boston, Ashore in Cranberry Inlet—All the Passengers Saved—Wrecking Vessels Gone to her Rescue.

The steamer *Heiress*, of Boston, bound from that city to Philadelphia, went ashore in the fog yesterday morning, on the Jersey coast, at Cranberry Inlet, about fifteen miles above Barnegat Light-house. She is a vessel of 600 tons burden, and had on board an assorted cargo and a large number of passengers. All of the latter were saved, but none of them have yet reached the City with details.

The coast telegraph brought information of the wreck to this City at 10 A. M. yesterday, and in half an hour afterward the wrecking steamers *Rescue* and *Philip*, of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company were on their way to the scene of the disaster. The telegraph reports the vessel in a dangerous condition, and much difficulty will be encountered in saving the ship and cargo.

WIDENING OF BROADWAY.

Strong Opposition to the Job—An Injunction to be Obtained.

Last evening a meeting of property owners opposed to the widening of Broadway from Thirty-second up to Fifty-ninth-street, on the easterly side, was held at the Coleman House. About fifty persons were present.

Mr. **ALFRED W. PELL**, on taking the chair, said that the act empowers the Commissioners to widen Broadway from Thirty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, so as to make the street not more than 100 feet in width. From Thirty-fifth to Thirty-seventh-street, and from Forty-second to Forty-seventh-street, these limits may be exceeded. He read a remonstrance which he addressed to Governor **HOFFMAN** before the signing of the bill, in which he had represented that the total cost of the proposed widening would exceed $15,000,000; that it would totally destroy much valuable property on Broadway and render a great deal of other property almost valueless; that the provisions of the bill were ambiguous; that a large majority of property owners on Broadway were opposed to the bill, and that no public good could result from its being carried into effect. Mr. **PELL** also read the law, (already published,) and pointed out that its terms were very ambiguous; that it excepted certain property from assessment for the proposed widening, and contended that the bill was framed for the purpose of furthering the interests of certain parties who had lately purchased property on the east side of Broadway, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. He further said that he had lately consulted an eminent lawyer of this City on the subject, and he had given it as his opinion that the law would be set aside by the Courts on the ground of its unconstitutionality. A resolution was offered empowering a committee to engage Ex-Judge **DAVIES** as counsel, and assessing property owners to an amount sufficient to pay the legal expenses.

Mr. **BICKLEY** said that the proper way to proceed was to obtain an injunction. He was of the opinion that the law was invalid from the fact that the powers of the Commissioners were not strictly defined. The English Court of Chancery had laid it down as a rule that a legislative body, in conferring powers on other bodies, must strictly define those powers. This act left the Commissioners to run their lines pretty much where they pleased. No one could tell whether his property would be touched or not. He thought that even if Broadway could be widened free of all expense, it still would not be any improvement.

Judge **SHANNON** said that he thought the law would be declared to be unconstitutional under a late decision of the Court of Appeals. According to this decision the property of private citizens could not be taken for the purpose of constructing a railway thereon without the consent of the owners of the property. He thought the cases analogous.

Several gentlemen, however, expressed the opinion that so many interests were involved in getting this job through that it would be hard to beat them.

Mr. **BICKLEY** said the assessors, one of whom is Governor **HOFFMAN**'s father-in-law, would get 2½ per cent. on the whole amount of damages assessed—$15,000,000. The three assessors would thus divide $750,000. In the matter of the Church-street extension the assessor referred to is said to have pocketed $150,000.

After considerable desultory conversation the resolutions in regard to the employment of counsel were adopted, and the meeting adjourned subject to call.

The Return of Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

From the Baltimore Sun, June 5.

The North German steamship *Ohio*, Captain **BOSSE**, having on board Hon. **REVERDY JOHNSON**, late Minister to England, his wife and son, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The cordial satisfaction with which the people of his own State and City welcome Mr. **JOHNSON** on his return to this country is increased by the pleasure of seeing the veteran jurist and statesman looking hale and vigorous after the ordeal of a sea voyage and the more trying political buffetings to which he has been subjected in his efforts to promote an amicable adjustment of the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. **JOHNSON** looks as if he might live long enough yet to see the establishment of a perpetual bond of peace between the two countries on the fundamental elements of his own action. Indeed, the friendly response with which the English journals acknowledge the conciliatory tone of our new Minister's addresses is in itself an indication of the result of Mr. **JOHNSON**'s labors to cultivate a friendly feeling in Great Britain for the United States. On the eve of his departure from Southampton, Mr. **JOHNSON**, in reply to an invitation to the banquet, said, in a letter to the Mayor, "I shall return to my home with the assurance that the amicable relations between the two nations are not to be seriously disturbed." And he finds, on his arrival, that the temporary excitement on both sides of the Atlantic has subsided under the influence of the adoption by Mr. **MOTLEY** of the same—as inspired, of course, at Washington—rational and pacific spirit toward a kindred nation which was manifested by Mr. **JOHNSON**,

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ON THE SEA SHORE.

The sky is gray, with lowering clouds of lead
And scarce a break of blue;
Here penciled down with rain, and overhead
With silver gleams shot through.

Upon the rocky shore I sit alone;
The dark green sullen sea
Along the shore makes a perpetual moan,
And struggles restlessly.

Noiseless as pictures on their wings of white
The distant vessels glide,
By purple islands vailed in dreamy light,
That silent there abide.

Across the purple shoals of sunken rocks
The toppling racers break,
And suck and roar, and beat with ceaseless shocks
The worn cliffs' weedy base.

Heaved by the lifting swell, the long green flag
Of sea-weed floats and falls,
And down their shelf the raking pebbles drag,
As back the surf-wave crawls.
—*W. W. Story.*

MR. LUFKIN AT A BULL FIGHT.

From All the Year Round.

No—it weren't in our home paddock—neither were it in the Four Acre, which the fences are not all I could desire, and cattle, if restless, and out of yummer with flies and what not, has been know'd to work through. Don't let none o' you be startled. Now, then. 'Twere in Spain, actiwally in Spain! If hanybody had ventered to tell me that I, James Lufkin, should one day travel to Sarah Gosser, I should have felt inclined for to punch his head, as chaffin o' me. Howsoever, the day come, I went, and this is how 'twas.

Imagine the astonishment of me and Mrs. Hel, when, one morning, as we was at breakfast, up comes the postman to the winder, and delivers in a letter bearin' a forren stamp—head of a young 'oman, hupside down, featurs good, but perky, hinscription, "Correyos Reales."

"Why, what d'ye make o' this?" I asks.

"Queen o' Spain's, I fancy," says the postman, with the indifference of his specious. "You're 'senior' Lufkin, I suppose?" he adds, grinning.

"Well, there a'nt no junior, *yet*," says I, with a wink at my missis, which colored, and poured out the tea.

Sure enough, the letter was addressed to "Senor Lufkin, Goodburn-close, Hog-mead, Lincoln, Hangletare." Hafter spekilatin' nigh half-an-hour who it could possibly be from, we opened it. Who should it but Tom, my missis's cousin (you remember Tom?) which took us to see the Mrs. Davingpodge, and which we'd never set heyes on, since that curous hinvestigation.

Now, Tom is that sort of movable chap, that, if you heerd of him yesterday at Broadstairs, you might reasonably expect a note from him to-morrow, from the immediate wicinity of ancient Babylon. If he telegraphted from Chaney that he was off to Japan, having took final leaf of England, my missis without any hobservation, would get our spare bed ready for him to-morrow. We wasn't surprised, therefore, to find that Tom had wisited Sarah Gosser.

Nor it wasn't so very strange, his writin' to *me*. Hever since that evening at the Mrs. Davingpodge's, we had been, though we never met, the best o' friends. He came home to supper that night with us, and after we'd spoke of the hevents of the hevening, and I'd gone so far as to allow that the sudden huntying of a rope, under very peculiar and critical circumstances, might be a useful hacomplishment to a certain class o' men, my wife went up to bed, and we had a deal o' friendly talk, Tom and me had, hover our pipes and toddy. We agreed that we had been very sad fellows, and sowed a mighty power o' wild oats, to be sure! (My wust enemies wouldn't accuse me of much in *that* line; but my hobject, you see, were to set poor Tom at his hease, and seem wery penitent for what I hadn't done.) But that we felt it were now high time to steady down, and put our shoulders to the wheel.

Tom was franker than ever I know'd him. He told me all his adventures, the fortins he'd been on the brink o' making, and the ill-luck that spiled so many of his hexlent designs, the theayter he'd built, with self-hacting scenery, lights and box-keeping, which went to smash; the "Hevery 'Alf-hour Hexpress" which cum to grief; the gun which bust, and the Polish conspiracy, which was hanged in hinfancy.

He had now got in hand a wonderful Drayma, which, being took from the French, and put into Irish, with a railway smash and a plunge down the Falls of Niagara, would make the fortins of half the managers in Europe, besides helevating the drama almost out o' sight.

In return, I told him the luck I had had at Hogsmead, 'specially with beasts, and of the good bit o' money I had already put by. This pleased Tom very much. We got more and more agreeable together. We shook hands a good many times, in the course o' the evening, and, I don't remember much else, 'cept that, next morning, I found that one o' my ten pun'-notes had turned into a I O U, bearin' the signature, shaky, but legible, "Thomas Ketcham Tirritup."

(I never mentioned that little hepisode to Mrs. Hel, and if ever this comes to be published, in the same singular manner as the former, I only begs that the printer'll leave out the last parrowgraft.)

Now, we comes back to Tom's letter.

'Twas wrote in the best o' sperrets, Tom statin' that he was already good 'alf-way up the 'ill o' fortune, which he'd been so long a-bungling at the foot of. Seeing how lucky I had been in the bullock line, he had gone in for a branch of the same, and was already half-proprietor of one o' the wery finest establishments in Sarah Gosser. Such were the popilarity of the stock—'specially small but hactive bulls, supplied from the grazing farms of Ramirez Vermijo and Tirritup—that it was sometimes hard to make room for all that came to bid. They did a little in horses, too, but weren't so lucky as in t'other. It seems bulls didn't agree with 'em. At all events, the mortality in the stable was wery serious, and Tom hinted that a consignment of animals from England—'specially of cab-'osses as had served their four or five year, and had anything the matter—exceptin' glarnders—would be very acceptable. Hoddly enough (added Tom) they was in a position to give five shillings more for a blind 'oss, than one as saw.

"Well, Jem, I never!" put in my wife. "That *is* a queer fancy."

"The work," Tom adds, "is 'hexceptional."

"What's that, Hel?"

"Mill work," says I (I always likes to make ready answer)—"grinding bones, or something o' that kind. It's depressing to a thinkin' 'oss to be walking round and round, and seeing what his own bones is gradually workin' to."

"Do 'osses think?" asks my wife.

"What d'ye suppose their brains is doing all day long, in the stable?" I asks. Then, before she'd time to ask me what I thought they was doing, I reads on.

"With your experience, an' a little capital, I could develop the business o' Ramirez Vermijo and Tirritup to a hextent hundreamed of in the wildest wisions o' avarice. Hafter that, I'll sit down a contented man.'"

"Poor Tom!" says Mrs. Hel, wisibly effected; "he's not a bad fellow, you see."

"You remember our conwersation," I continued, reading, "after the sworry, shay Davingpodge Brothers, and how we agreed that, having now, both on us, had our swing and enj'yed our little games——"

"Hey-day!" said Mrs. Hel, sharp; "read that again. What hever does he mean by that?—your little games—your litt——"

"'Spose he illudes to my hentering my old mare for the steeplechase," I answers, hastily. "But you know, it didn't come off. So—so—Ha . . . 'Now,' Tom goes on, 'if you and cousin Matty'll pop on your seven-league boots, and step across to Sarah Gosser, I can promise you a 'arty welcome, hexlent wine and universal ciwility, which, if it don't mean much, hexpresses a deal. And,' concluded Tom, 'as we partic'larly want your opinion of a black Handalusian bull, with short sharp 'orns, we hope you'll not disappint us, but'll com next week. Your affectionate, Tom K. Tirritup. P. S.—Ramirez Vermijo kisses my cousin's hand.' The deuce he does! He must have a pretty long neck," says I, as I folded up the letter thoughtfully, and put it in my pocket, keeping out, however, a specious of map, meant to show us the way, with many ins and outs, and roads and names, but with Hogsmead and Sarah Gosser wrote very large, and so nigh together that it seemed quite sing'lar they'd hitherto know'd so little of each other.

There was a pause, after which,

"If we'd wanted *wery* much to go, Hel," says my wife, timidly, "'twould have been just the only time—wouldn't it, now?"

"'Twould have cost a pot o' money," says I, "all for to see a Handalusian bull. 'Twould have been cheaper to send him to *me*."

"So it would, my dear. Just like Tom, but——"

"Fine open weather, ain't it, Mrs. Hel?" says I, to change the subject and diwert her mind.

"Wery fine—'specially for them as happens to be travelin' by land or by water. They not only has the pleasure, but'll be prayed for," says my wife, softly.

"They has *expenses*, Mrs. Hel," I thought it my duty to say.

"Wery true," she says, with a sigh. "By the by, Jem, what hever does Tom mean by saying that you and he had 'had your sw——'"

"And so you'd raily like to cross the salt seas, dear?" said I, pinching her ear.

"Yes, I would, no matter *how* salt they was," said my wife, stoutly. "But, Jem—'little games'? If——"

"Then, I tell you what—you shall," hinterrupted I. "So go and clap on your wust bonnet."

O' course I was only joking about the bonnet, for it took us several days to prepare. I, for my part, wanted to say nothing about it, it not being favorable for things in general, to be know'd that the master's going far away. But my wife was proud of this tremenjious journey, and it soon got wind. We was looked at with hinterest and astonishment. Compliments, likewise commissions, came pouring down upon us. Folks seemed to think that Spain produced everything other countries didn't. But we shortened it by declining to bring back anything but liquorice, which, packing close, and being wery likely to dissolve on the way, we cheerfully hundertook to any amount.

To be sure, going to Spain is not a hevery-day affair; still, there was no call for the club givin' me a farewell dinner at the Salutation. Have it, however, they *woold*. All I stipulated for was, that there was to be no speeches—that it was not to be called a "dinner," but a conwivial repast, and that Stephen Dumbush, who had never been heerd to utter anything beyond a grunt, in the memory of man, was to be in the chair. There were to be no formality, nor nothin' stronger than rum-punch.

When the day come, though nothin was *said* about any dinner, the coincidences as happened was curious in the hextreme. Everybody seemed to have particular business at Hogsmead—as might keep them out till bed-time. Neighbor Burdock, Stephen Dumbush and old Bullwinkle—rode in together. Singlerly, everybody'd hordered dinner at the same hour—half-past four! There was a table at the Salutation, haccidentally laid for twenty-five, just the number as chanced to meet! The big chair, at the top, 'appened to be hoccupied by Mr. Dumbush. Into the chair on his right hand, I permiscuously dropped, and we found ourselves dining sumptuously, and makin' a din you might have heard at Lincoln!

Honly distant illusions was at first made to our journey.—"Our neighbor's brief absence"—"Lufkin's hinteresting project"—"Jem's little forrin start," &c. Hafterwards as we warmed up, they was more plain.

George Burdock remarked that, o' course, he wasn't going to make a speech, but he did see a gentleman present which to drink a cordial health to—and his wife—wouldn't do no harm to anybody. The party he had in his heye was going to a distant land, of which wery little was generally know'd, except that there was hinsurrections twice a week, and a down right rebellion hevery 'alf year. It was hard to get at, but he believed that, when a man giv' his mind to it, and arrived, there was good cattle—'specially bulls—and he hoped that the wisit of Mr. Lufkin would lead to such a cordial hinterchange of beasts, as would be creditable to both countries. With the consent of the chair (Mr. Dumbush nodded) he would give the health of Mr. and Mrs. Lufkin, of Goodburn Close.

Mr. Stonedyke, though mindful of the gineral understanding that there was to be no speeches, could not deny himself the pleasure of seconding that proposal, hadding that, since their respected neighbor had already distinguished himself as a author—in regard to sperrets—the public would be nat'rally impatient for his views with respect to to the crossin' o' red Herefords with the short-horned northern stock.

Mr. Bullwinkle would only say one word. Mention had been made of Spanish bulls. For John Bull to have to be taught by a Spaniard what a bull was, almost amounted to an Irish one. He thought that the only advantage of Spanish stock over our'n was an hincreased hinclination to fight, and tempers more heasily haggravated.

Young Tom Thicknesse (which an't wery bright) wished to ask one question. He believed as Spain led through France. He read at school that the French kep' their accounts in franks and sows. Now, for travelers, like Mr. Lufkin, to carry sows——"

Tom was stopped by a sing'ler hincident. Stephen Dumbush, which had hitherto done his duty so admirably, in the chair, that you needn't have know'd he was present, and hadn't uttered a voluntary word since he was married—nigh twenty years ago—suddenly gets up! A conwulsion o' nature wouldn't have surprised us more. He lays down his pipe, as though he shouldn't want it again for half an hour—he looks slowly round—his eyes goggle—he opens his mouth. Then he shuts it again—and sits down. Whether his courage failed him—whether he thought he'd made a speech, and hadn't—or whether he was only countin' noses, with a view to the bill—were never know'd, to this day!

After recovering a little from the disappointment Stephen had giv' us, everybody drunk my health and Mrs. Hel's, and I returned thanks, merely observing that I would follow the hexlent example set me and hadd nothing—or less. True, I were about to wisit Sarah Gosser, and my friend Rummyres Frummagio had already kissed my wife's 'and—by post, which was Spanish for "how-d'ye do? Wery glad to see you." If the presence of a blunt Englishman could go any ways to 'cal any little soreness that might still exist on the score of the Harmada, I should be wery glad, and if I found their stock hinferior to ours, gladder still. Mr. Stonedyke need not hexpect hanything from my pen. Sheep, not hink, filled my pens! My letter concernin' the sperrets was a privileged communication. It was addressed to a humble country-print, and, lo and be'old! it comes in a wery different paper, conducted by a gentleman which could have know'd nothing of me—unless it might have been at the Tugmorden Hagricultural, as second-silver in boar-pigs, and 'igh commendation in turnips. My neighbor Bullwinkle might be heasy. Stiffikits of character should be required, with hevery bull I purchased. Sweetness and forbearingness of disposition, hindispensable. As regards the question of Mr. Thicknesse, I had ascertained that, although sows were freely used in small commercial transactions, it was not necessary to hexport your whole stock, there being a coin of a similar name, which might be used, instead. In conclusion, I thanked them all 'eartily, and moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Dumbush, for his hable silence in the chair.

Folks going to France a'most hevery day—I needn't say more than that we found heverybody wery polite, and partial to franks—and it were only when we got to a place, hoddly colled "Buy on," and hentered Spain, that our troubles began. We had just cut in for one of those half-yearly rebellions I have mentioned. This, however, was seriouser than common. The Queen had bolted for good and all, without 'aving 'ad time to put on her crown. That was why they'd turned her topsy-turvy on my letter. Great hexcitement was wisible, 'specially when we stopped to dine, and was only given three minutes and a half. Heverybody was talkin' of "freedom" and "liberty"—and wery free they was—and great liberties took with Mrs. Hel's baggage—searching heverything, even to shaking out her chemises. I see them busy over a bundle of her curl-papers, (which was old farm accounts of mine,) and there was a power of talking and comparing, before they was hultimately put back. A gentleman as spoke English told me they was suspected of being "Carlist dockyments."

Heverything, as we approached Sairey Gosser, seemed to get dearer and dearer, which the same gent assured us, was another glorious sign o' freedom.

At Sairey Gosser, Tom Tirritup met us at the station, stopped a gineral fight for our luggage, and, elbowing right and left, got us safely away to a wery fine hotel—the "Horiental." Our coachman, bein' free, wanted ten franks, to which request Tom merely replied, "Carramba!" and gave him two. We had a hexlent supper, and Tom said he had selected that hotel for us, because the waiters, though Spanish, spoke Italian, which was a great conwenience and satisfaction!

My wife, being tired, went to bed, when Tom perjuiced some wery choice tobacco, smuggled (through a hamicable arrangement with a gentleman at the Custom-house) by Ramirez Vermijo, and opened his budget. There was to be a wery great cattle show on the morrow, patronized by the provisional government, in horder to amuse the people while they was making choice among the fifteen gentlemen who had kindly offered to be king. With regard to the black Handalusian bull I had chiefly come to see, Tom reported that he was in the best of health, and—not having been fed for two days—would be hactive and hirritable on the morrow, and so be seen to the greater adwantage.

This sounded hodd; but, not to show ignorance, I honoly nodded, and made a secret resolution no to go near that noble hanimal till he had dined.

Tom entered a long discourse on the hinteresting character of Spanish bulls, with the remark that, if he could honly command the sum of one thousand pounds, he distinctly saw his way to making it twenty. At this point of the conversation, however, I got wery sleepy, and we presently separated for the night.

Sairey Gosser is the bawlingest town I hever know'd. Shouting and singing went on till half-past three. Then there was quiet for half an hour; after which began a jingling of bells up and down the streets, stopping at different houses. This, they told us afterwards, meant hasses' milk, which, at four in the morning, must have been a wery pleasant and inwigorating tipple.

Heverything was alive the next morning, for the cattle show was to hopen at twelve o'clock, and all Sairey Gosser, women-folks and all, was going. Tom Tirritup came to breakfast, and brought a request from Ramirez Vermijo that I would place him (Ramirez V.) at the feet of Mrs. Hel; but, me hobjecting, Tom explained that it was honly another form o' compliment.

Raything to my surprise, Tom did not wish Mrs. Hel to accompany us, stating that, owing to the huneven temper of bulls, and to hosses gittin' in the way, haccidents of a serious natur' were not unusual. My missis, however, p'inted out that she had not come all that way to be left alone; also that her nerves was good, and that, by taking with her some salts and sticking-plaster, she might be wery useful in case of need. So Tom called a coach, and hoff we went.

The streets leading to the show was one tremenjious jam. Such a lot of carriage company I never see! Such a floating o' weils and fluttering o' fans! Such a capering of hosses and whiffing o' paper cigars! Such general hexcitement as must have been wery gratifying to the feelins of the stock we was coming to examine, if they could honly have know'd it in time!

At last we entered the building, and was placed in what Tom said were hexlent seats, reserved for us by Ramirez Vermijo. But wheer was the pens? There wasn't a livin' creature wisible, honly about ten thousand people, hoccupying seats or walking about in a sanded harea below. Tom, however, explained that the beasts was hexhibited one at a time; and, on my remarking that, unless I was allowed to feel and closely hinspect the warious animals, I couldn't hoffer an opinion as was worth anything. Tom merely rejined, that both he and Ramirez Vermijo would take it as a favor that I should do so, as hoften as I saw fit.

Hall on a sudden a gate was flung open below. The people as was walking about himmediately got over the double rails that went round the place, and took their seats. Then a percession hentered the harea. Fust came four trumpsters, in beautiful hold-fashioned dresses, with flags 'anging to their hinstruments; then a gent in a wery tight rich dress, blue and gold, 'aving a sword in his right hand, and hover his left arm a large red silk 'ankerchief. ("The mattydoor," said Tom, in my ear. "Ho," says I, winking.) Hafter the mattydoor (which was applauded, and bowed back) come six men on horseback—if 'osses they might be called—for I wouldn't have given ten pound for the lot. The men was all padded down their right sides, as if they'd broke their right ribs, including the thigh and leg, and was in splints, according, and carried pikes hornamented with ribbins. ("Pickadoors," whispered Tom. "O, *doos* they," says I.) Next their come eight or ten men in smart jackets, sashes and knee-breeches, with little spikes in their hands, likewise with ribbins; and, lastly, a string o' ten mules, 'arnessed, but not droring anything, and a'most covered with silver and ribbins. It was altogether a wery prettty sight, and Mrs. Hel applauded heartily.

When they had marched all round the circle, a gent in a bright uniform, wery well mounted, pranced into the ring, stopped in front of the largest box, made a speech in Spanish, and held out his hat, into which a gentleman, which, Tom said, was the Governor, threw a big key, hornamented with the heverlasting ribbins. This the mounted gent 'anded to an attendant on foot, who went and hopened another door, and popped be'ind it, while everybody else got out of the way as quickly as they could.

Pwish!—Wot a bound!—There was a cloud of sand and dust, which dispersed, and showed a bull—hash-grey in color, with short but sharp horns, p'inting well forrard, on each side of a head that seemed good half a yard across, and eovered with short thick curling 'air. His eyes glowed like danger-signals on a railway-line—he lashed hisself with his tail, and tore deep trenches in the sile, as if he was diggin' a grave for the fust as should cross his way!

Mrs. Hel and me was still admiring that finely deweloped beast, when two of the men in splints, mounted on the waluable hosses, rode right into the ring, hopposite the bull, and stood stock still, with their pikes pinting toward him. At fust, he didn't notice them, being hinterested in the ladies' fans, which fluttered like a thousand pigeons. I had just time to whisper, "Bless my soul, Tom, do they want to haggravate him?" and Tom to answer, coolly, "Shouldn't vonder," when—broosh!—the bull was upon the nearest! The man caught him in the shoulder with his pike, but the horse, seemingly groggy, reeled so that I thought both was over. There was a burst of applause, in the midst of which wife huttered a little shriek—and turned pale.

"The blood! The blood! The poor dumb creeter! why does they provoke him then?"

"Hush, hush, my dear cousin!" said Tom, 'astily. "It don't go in fur. See how the hother ladies enjyes it!"

And, be a ashamed to them, so they did!

By this time the bull had wriggled hisself off the pike, and, mad with pain and hanger, made a furious dash at the second horseman, which received him in the same way.

"Tom, Tom, do you call this a cattle show?" said my wife, faintly. "I call it a cruel, wicked, wanton——"

"Well, it brings out their best qualities, you see," says Tom, lighting a cigarette; "we judges o' the soundness o' the stock by the way they bears theirselves under trying circumstances—Ha!—Bravo, Toro!"

"Bravo, Toro!" shouted thousands o' voices.

The bull, shaking hisself clear, had charged like lightning on the man's undefended side. There lay on the ground a shapeless heap, composed of man and horse, a mass of blood, and, more shocking still, the entrails of the fallen quadruped, smoking on the sand.

"Take me out, Hel," gasped my wife, "or I shall die!"

Tom and I removed her quickly into the air, and, the faintness passing, put her into a carriage. I was stepping in, too, but the good soul whispered me that it would 'ardly be the right thing to leave Tom alone. So, hafter seeing her comfortably hoff, back I went with Tom.

There was more hexcitement than hever. You'll 'ardly believe it—but, in that short time, the bull had killed three more hosses, and hinjured a man—and was raging about the enclosure, shaking the blood in showers from his horns and head. Many of the ladies was half standing, waving their fans, and hurraying like the men. For myself, wexed as I was at the trick Tom had played us, I hown I was not free from the prewailing hexcitement—so, speaking coldly, I says:

"Wotever may be my priwate opinion of your *cattle-show*—Mr. Tirritup—I consider that, bein' here, it is my dooty to see it hout—if honly in the hope that something may occur to halter my present impression."

"All right, old fellow," says Tom. "See!"

Just at that moment, a trumpet sounded, and several of the men with the ribbined spikes ran into the enclosure, and began dancing about the bull, teasing and hirritating him, leaving their spikes fixed in his neck; but halways saving their own skins in a wonderful way.

"They know, you see," says Tom, "by the prick of his ear, which side he's goin' to charge, and sticks him on the t'other."

At last, one man brought a chair, and sat hisself down in it as coolly as if he was goin' to have a quiet chat with the bull. He had in each hand a spike, to which was fastened a sort of cracker. Down goes the bull's tremenjious head, and he rushes at the sitting man. Hup goes the chair, twenty feet in the hair; but the man stands by, laughing, and on each side of the poor beast's head are stuck the spikes, spattering fire! There was more tricks and teasing, such as 'anging their 'ats on the bull's horns, hexceters, but the hanimal got tired o' fighting nothing, and there was a pause, when the trumpet sounded again, heverybody bolted, and heuter the mattydoor, glistening like a 'arlequin. There was a roar of applause.

"'Hel Tato' is deservedly pop'lar," remarked Tom, "'aving polished off his four hundred bulls with only one mistake."

"Hel Tato" walks straight toward the bull, which glares at him a moment with his red eyes, then, using all his remaining strength, makes a furious, stumbling charge. There's the whish of a scarlet mantle—the glitter of a sword—a cloud of dust, and the beast is on his knees and broad forehead, at the feet of "Hel Tato," dead. 'Twas the only manly stroke he had received, and was rewarded with a 'urricane of applause, 'andfuls of money, and cigars enough to fill a barrow to the brim. Three mules then come dashing in at full gallop, was hitched to the bull, and whirled him off, as if he had been made o' pasteboard! Hafter that, the place was put to rights, the ladies ate oranges, and hother bulls was perjuiced. But I had had enough of Rammyres Vermijo, and Tom laughed, and said, so had *he*.

We walks away silent, when presently Tom—whose cigarette didn't seem to draw kindly—looks sideways at me, and says:

"You're disappinted, Lufkin!"

"Disappinted!" I bust out. "Say, hindignant. Hadd, ashamed! I've given countenance to a hexhibition as hatrocious as it is cowardly. I've dishonored the name and character of the British farmer. 'Owever I shall 'old up my 'ead again, at the Salutation, I don't know. I shall blush to look my hown bulls in the face—when I think of the hend o' this one! You bring him up, from his free pastures—the brave, hunsuspectin' beast, and the use you make of his might and strength—his noble lines—his splendid dewelopment of limb and muscle—his glorious crest—his more than manly courage—is to turn him into a railed prison, theer to be prodded with pikes, scorched with fireworks, bullied, baited and bewildered until blind and weak with loss of blood, he can be safely cut down by that mixture o' the monkey and the murderer you call a 'mattydoor!' Aye, Tom, if the beast could speak, that would be his wersion o' the sport. Hout upon such sport! It hasn't even the merit of being dangerous. Between your harmor, hosses, cloaks, squibs, noise and numbers, its fifty to one agin the single hanimal, before hever he henters the ring.

"And, if it's cruel to the bulls, it's worse for the hosses. They can't defend themselves, and their riders, padded as they are, think honly of their own carcases.

"And if it's cruel to the hosses—oh Tom, Tom, it's worst cruelty of all to the women! Yes, them that flutters and fidgets most, in that 'horrible joy, bears deadliest witness against man's misleading. Hour duty is, and ever was, to restrain that spirit, heager, curious, hexcitable, that seems the 'eritage of the weak but dear companion God has given us. Is it in this Christian age and land that we are found doing our utmost to encourage it? No, Tom, my boy, instead of fostering in her the savage thirst of blood, show her those inevitable sufferings with which her gentle heart can sympathise, and which her tender hand can soothe. As for your hosses, instead of tearing out their hinsides, fill 'em with 'olesome food. And as for your beef, when it can't fullfil no nobler hend, why, cook it like a man, and hask *me* to dinner"

THE OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE.

In the still New-England village,
'Mid the pleasant farming lands
Of the lovely Otter valley,
The old, old school-house stands.
Stands, like watchman worn and weary,
In the chilly Eastern clime,
Lone, deserted, wan and dreary
Monument of olden time.

Tell me, oh! thou school-house ancient,
Standing grimly thus alone,
Of the youthful pleasures transient—
Pleasures thou and I have known.
Tell me of the laughing faces—
Faces bright with youthful glee—
Of the blithesome hearts, oh! school-house,
That I knew and loved with thee.

Naught the ancient school-house answers,
Standing lonely, grim and tall,
But the church-yard, lying lowly,
Close beside the school-house wall;
For I hear the willows sighing,
And the tombstones white I see,
And the shadow of the school-house
Rests upon them lovingly.

School-house, school-house sad and dreary,
Standing grimly thus alone,
Of the youthful faces cheery,
Of the light hearts are there none?
And again I see the church-yard,
And again the willows sigh,
And the school-house seems to whisper,
Whisper sadly, "You and I."

In the still New-England village,
'Mid the pleasant farming lands,
Lo, the school-house, lone, deserted,
Standeth still,—and long shall stand.
When the poet's tongue no longer
Youth and youthful joys can tell,
School-house, thou alone shalt know them,
And shall keep thy secret well.

A Touching Incident.—On their way home they passed by a cemetery in which was a very beautiful, though simple, marble cross. On it were engraved these three lines:

Creo en Dios.
Espero en Dios.
Amo á Dios.

It was the grave of a poor boy, the only son of a widow. He was not exactly an idiot, but what people call a "natural." Good, simple, humble, every one loved him; but no one could teach him anything. His intelligence was in some way at fault. He could remember nothing. In vain the poor mother put him first to school, and then to a trade; he could not learn. At last, in despair, she took him to a neighboring monastery, and implored the Abbot, who was a most charitable, holy man, to take him in and keep him as a lay brother. Touched by her grief, the Abbot consented, and the boy entered the convent. There all possible pains were taken with him by the good monks to give him at least some ideas of religion; but he could remember nothing but these three sentences. Still, he was so patient, so laborious, and so good, that the community decided to keep him. When he had finished his hard out-of-door work, instead of coming in to rest, he would go straight to the church, and there remain on his knees for hours. "But what does he do?" exclaimed one of the novices. "He does not know how to pray. He neither understands the office, nor the sacraments, nor the ceremonies of the Church." They therefore hid themselves in a side-chapel, close to where he always knelt, and watched him when he came in. Devoutly kneeling, with his hands clasped, his eyes fastened on the tabernacle, he did nothing but repeat over and over again, "*Creo en Dios; espero en Dios; amo á Dios.*" One day he was missing; they went to his cell and found him dead on the straw, with his hands joined and an expression of the same ineffable peace and joy they had remarked on his face when in church. They buried him in this quiet cemetery, and the Abbot caused these words to be graven on his cross. Soon a lily was seen flowering by the grave, where no one had sown it; the grave was opened, and the root of the flower was found in the heart of the orphan boy.—*Impressions of Spain, by Lady Herbert.*

California Culinary Experiences.—I am a survivor of all the different eras of California amateur cookery. The human avalanche precipitated on these shores in the rush of '49 and '50 was a mass of culinary ignorance. Cooking had always by us been deemed a part of woman's kingdom. We knew that bread was made of flour, and for the most part so made by woman. It was as natural that it should be made by them as that the sun should shine. Of the knowledge, skill, patience and experience required to conduct this and other culinary operations, we realized nothing. So when the first—the pork, bean and flapjack—era commenced, thousands of us boiled our pork and beans together an equal period of time, and then wondered at the mysterious hardness of the nutritious vegetable. In the Fall of '50 a useful scrap of wisdom was disseminated from Siskiyou to Fresno. It was, that beans must be soaked over night and boiled at least two hours before the insertion of the pork. And many a man of mark to-day never experienced a more cheerful thrill of combined pride and pleasure, than when first he successfully accomplished the feat of turning a flapjack.

We soon tired of wheat cakes. Then commenced the bread era; the heavy bread era, which tried the stomach of California. That organ sustained a daily attack of leaden flour and doubtful pork. The climate was censured for a mortality which then prevailed, due, in great measure, to this dreadful diet. In the early portion of "51," just preceding the pie period, came an epoch of stewed dried apples. Even now, my stomachic soul shudders as I recall that trying time. After we had apple-sauced ourselves to satiety, with diabolical ingenuity we served it up to each other, hidden in thick, heavy ramparts of flour. But those who first ventured on pies were men possessed in some degree of taste and refinement. No coarser nature ever troubled itself with pie-making. The preparation and seasoning of the mince meat, the rolling out and manipulation of the crusts, their proper adjustment to the plate, the ornamental scollops around the edge, (made with the thumb,) and the regulation of the oven's heat to secure that rich shade of brown, required patience and artistic skill.

The early pie-makers of our State were men who as soon as possible slept in sheets instead of blankets, who were skilled in washing linen, who went in clean attire on Sundays, and who subscribed for magazines and newspapers. On remote bars and gulches such men have kept households of incredible neatness, their cabins sheltered under the evergreen oak, with clear rivulets from the mountain gorges running past the door, with clothes-lines precisely hung with shirts and sheets, with gauze-covered meat safe hoisted high in the branches of the overshadowing trees, protecting those pies from intruding and omniverous ground squirrels and inquisitive yellow-jackets; while about their doorway the hard, clean-swept red earth resembled a well-worn brick pavement. There is morality in pies.

California has furnished many a focus for the combined operations of cooks from foreign lands and from the various sections of our own Union. I recall now such a focus. The Polyglot House at Hangville, kept by an Italian who had been so badly Anglicised as to wantonly apply or neglect his H's. He had an Irish wife, and employed a Chinese clerk *de cuisine*. These three being employed in the kitchen, the cooking was wretchedly cosmopolite, having all the defects of the different nationalties and but few of their virtues. The composition of the Polyglot House coffee was ever a mystery. While drinking it we whistled "down brakes" on our imaginations. An imprudent investigatory taste might in it have recognized the particular aroma of every roast, every stew, every frying, every baking, broiling, boiling and brewing, which had transpired in the kitchen for a month. I always wondered at such times if I really had a correct idea of the flavor of a boiled dish-towel. A Texan became indignant at it one morning, walked into the kitchen, beat the unfortunate Chinese assistant with a club, and then tendered him this recipe for making coffee: "John, no good coffee. You no makee better coffee tomorrow, you catchee more club." The act was brutal, but the Texan had been too long under the influence of the Polyglot House diet to be entirely responsible for his actions. Indeed I hold that pork, badly baked bread, and beef hardened but not cooked in hot grease, had much to do in the generation of the spirit which would have surrendered our Union.—*Overland Monthly.*

AN ALPINE INCIDENT.

The ice-cascade being itself impracticable, we scaled the rocks to the left of it, and were soon in presence of the far-stretching snow-fields from which the lower glacier derived nutriment. With a view to hidden crevasses, we here roped ourselves together The sun was strong, its direct and reflected blaze combining against us. The scorching warmth experienced at times by cheeks, lips and neck indicated that in my case mischief was brewing; but the eyes being well protected by dark spectacles, I was comparatively indifferent to the prospective disfigurement of my face. Mr. Sclater was sheltered by a vail—a mode of defence which the habit of going into places requiring the unimpeded eyesight has caused me to neglect. There seems to be some specific quality in the sun's rays which produces the irritation of the skin experienced in the Alps. The solar heat may be compared, in point of quantity, with that radiated from a furnace; and the heat which the mountaineer experiences on Alpine snows is certainly less intense than that encountered by workmen in many of our technical operations. But the terrestrial heat appears to lack the quality which gives the sun's rays their power. The sun is incomparably richer in what are called chemical rays than are our fires, and to these chemical rays the irritation may be due. The keen air of the heights may also have something to do with it. As a remedy for sunburn I have tried glycerine, and found it a failure. The ordinary lip-salve of the druggists' shops is also worse than useless; but pure, cold cream, for a supply of which I have had on more than one occasion to thank a friend, is an excellent ameliorative. After considerable labor we reached the ridge—a very glorious one as regards the view—which forms the common boundary of the Rhone and the Trift glaciers. Before us and behind us for many a mile fell the dazzling neves, down to the points where the gray ice, emerging from its white coverlet, declared the junction of snow-field and glacier. We had plodded on for hours, soddened by the solar heat and parched with thirst. There was:

"Water, water everywhere,
But not a drop to drink."

For, when placed in the mouth, the liquefaction of the ice was so slow, and the loss of heat from the surrounding tissues so painful, that sucking it was worse than total abstinence. In the midst of this solid water you might die of thirst. At some distance below the col, on the Rhône side, the musical trickle of the liquid made itself audible, and to the rocks from which it fell we repaired, and refreshed ourselves. The day was far spent, the region was wild and lonely, when, beset by that feeling which has often caused me to wander singly in the Alps, I broke away from my companions, and went rapidly down the glacier. Our guide had previously informed me that before reaching the cascade of the Rhône the ice was to be forsaken, and the Grimsel, our destination, reached by skirting the base of the peak called Nägelis Grätli. After descending the ice for some time I struck the bounding rocks, and, climbing the mountain obliquely, found myself among the crags which lie between the Grimsel pass and the Rhône glacier. It was an exceedingly desolate place, and I soon had reason to doubt the wisdom of being there alone. Still, difficulty rouses powers of which we should otherwise remain unconscious. The heat of the day had rendered me weary, but among these rocks the weariness vanished, and I became clear in mind and fresh in body through the necessity of escape before nightfall from this wilderness. I reached the watershed of the region. Here a tiny stream offered me its company, which I accepted. It received in its course various lateral tributaries, and at one place expanded into a blue lake bounded by banks of snow. The stream quitted this lake augmented in volume, and I kept along its side, until, arching over a brow of granite, it discharged itself down the glaciated rocks which rise above the Grimsel. I halted on the brow for some time. The hospice was fairly in sight, but the precipices between me and it seemed desperately ugly. Nothing is more trying to the climber than those cliffs which have been polished by the ancient glaciers. Even at moderate inclinations, as may be learned from an experiment on the Höllenplatte, or some other of the polished rocks in in Haslithal, they are not easy. I need hardly say that the inclination of the rocks flanking the Grimsel is the reverse of moderate. It is dangerously steep. How to get down these smooth and precipitous tablets was now a problem of the utmost interest to me; for the day was too far gone, and I was too ignorant of the locality, to permit of time being spent in the search of an easier place of descent. Right or left of me I saw none. The continuity of the cliffs below me was occasionally broken by cracks and narrow ledges, with scanty grass-tufts sprouting from them here and there. The problem was to get down from crack to crack and from ledge to ledge. A salutary anger warms the mind when thus challenged, and aided by this warmth, close scrutiny will dissolve the difficulties which might otherwise seem insuperable. Bit by bit I found myself getting lower, closely examining at every pause the rocks below. The grass-tufts helped me for a time, but at length a rock was reached on which no friendly grass could grow. This slab was succeeded by others equally forbidding. A slip was not admissible here. I looked upward, thinking of retreat, but the failing day urged me on. From the middle of the smooth surface jutted a ledge about fifteen inches long and about four inches deep. Once upon this ledge, I saw that I could work obliquely to the left hand limit of the face of the rock, and reach the grass-tufts once more. Grasping the top of the rock I let myself down as far as my stretched arms would permit, and then let go my hold. The boot-nails had next to no power as a brake, the hands had still less, and I came upon the ledge with an energy that shocked me. A streak of grass beside the rock was next attained; it terminated in a small, steep couloir, the portion of which within view, was crossed by three transverse ledges. There was no hold on either side of it, but I thought that by friction the motion down the groove could be so regulated as to enable me to come to rest at each successive ledge. Once started, however, my motion was exceedingly rapid. I shot over the first ledge, an uncomfortable jolt marking my passage. Here I tried to clamp myself against the rock, but the second ledge was crossed like the first. The outlook now became alarming, and I made a desperate effort to stop the motion. Braces gave way, clothes were torn, wrists and hands were skinned and bruised, while hips and knees suffered variously. I, however, stopped myself, and here all serious difficulty ended. I was greatly heated, but a little lower down discovered a singular cave in the mountain-side, with water dripping from its roof into a clear well. The ice-cold liquid soon restored me to a normal temperature. I felt quite fresh on entering the Grimsel inn, but a curious physiological effect manifested itself when I had occasion to speak. The power of the brain over the lips was so lowered that I could hardly make myself understood.—*"Odds and Ends of Alpine Life," by Professor Tyndall, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

MEETING.

The joy of meeting makes us love farewell;
We gather once again around the hearth,
And thou wilt tell
All that thy keen experience has been
Of pleasure, danger, misadventure, mirth
And unforeseen.

And all without an angry word the while,
Or self-compassion,—naught dost thou recall
Save for a smile;
Thou knowest how to lend good fortune grace,
And how to mock whate'er ill luck befall
With laughing face.

But, friend, go not again so far away:
In need of some small help I always stand
Come whatso may;
I know not whither leads this path of mine,
But I can thread it better when my hand
Is clasped in thine.
—*From the French of Alfred de Musset.*

A Frenchman's Opinion of English Women.—Some there are very peculiar, puritanic at heart, rigid in morality, the fruit of mechanical principles, one especially, in her straw hat like an extinguisher, a genuine spinster in embryo, without toilet, grace, smile or sex, always silent, or, when she speaks, as keen as a knife-blade. She belongs, without doubt, to that species of young lady who is found ascending the White Nile alone with her mother, or clambering up Mont Blanc at four in the morning tied to two guides by a rope, her dress converted into trowsers and striding along over the glaciers. In that country artificial selection has produced sheep especially for meat, and natural selection, women especially for action. But the same force has operated more frequently in another sense; the despotic energy of the man, and the necessity of a tranquil home to the over-worked daily laborer have developed in the woman qualities belonging to the ancient Germanic stock, namely, a capacity for subordination and respect, timorous reserve, aptitudes for domestic life, and the sentiment of duty. She remains, accordingly, the young girl even into matrimony; on being spoken to, she blushes; if, with all possible precaution and circumspection, one tries to draw her out of the silence in which she is immured, she expresses her sentiments with extreme modesty and then relapses. She is immeasurably removed from any aspirations of command, of taking the initiative, of independence even. In all the English couples I have recently met the man is chief; in Italian couples it is the woman.—*Taine's Italy, (Leypolt & Holt.)*

The Great Mohammedan Fast.—During Ramazan they are not allowed by the Koran to take any nourishment between sunrise and sunset, To draw a whiff from a pipe even would entail the loss of Paradise. Some minutes before the close of the day, during Ramazan, every man fills his pipe, and waits with listening ears to hear the boom of the cannon upon the fortress, which is fired the moment the sun disappears below the horizon. Thousands of matches are lighted in an instant, and ten thousands of pipes are brought into use. A cloud of tobacco-smoke suddenly gathers over the great city. From sunset till sunrise men, women and children take frequent pulls at their pipes, and spend the night in smoking and feasting, thus fortifying themselves for the fasting of the succeeding day. Ramazan continues forty days, and through this long period a true Mohammedan would suffer martyrdom rather than permit nourishment of any kind to pass his lips during the day.—*Our New Way Round the World.*

The Monks of Mount Athos.—The monastery showed evident signs of being in a flourishing condition. Its numbers had increased of late years, and it now contained 300 monks, together with servants and dependents amounting to about as many more. Since our last visit they had erected a hospital, and they were engaged in rebuilding the walls and adjacent dwellings in one part which had been burned down. The strings of well-fed mules, too, which stood outside the gate of entrance suggested the idea of opulence. As seen from without, its appearance is very striking, from the vast extent of ground covered by its buildings, which, like those of all the monasteries, are inclosed by a high wall, and from the variety of forms it presents to the eye, and the rich colors of its lichen-covered roofs. Nor is the aspect of the interior less remarkable, from the quaintness and variety of the structure which surround the great court, and the tall campanile whith rises by itself in the centre of it. It is not my object, however, to enter into details about the various edifices, as I hope to give a more minute description of one of the monasteries further on; but the principal church should be noticed in passing, as it is certainly one of the most ancient on Athos. Although in most of its architectural features and elaborate decorations it is not distinguishable from ordinary Byzantine buildings, yet there are two peculiarities which argue a great antiquity. These are the mosaics above and at the sides of the western doors, and the fact that the eastern apse is polygonal instead of being semi-circular. When these are found, there is every reason for believing that the structure to which they belong is not later than the tenth century. The monks ascribe it to Theodosius, but this, like most of their statements with regard to events of high antiquity, is deserving of no credit. One relic which it contains is the object of the greatest veneration. This is the girdle of the Virgin Mary, which appears to be of leather, as far as one can see through the glass-case in which it is kept, and is oramented with diamonds and numerous rows of rudely-worked and very ancient pearls. So great is the fame of its miraculous powers throughout the Ægean, that frequently when a city is afflicted with pestilence it is sent for to restore health to the inhabitants. There is also a cup of the Emperor Michael Palæologus, which is composed of a transparent kind of cement, said to be made out of twelve different stones; it is supported by a metal stand of some height. When Prince Alfred was in the Levant, he paid a visit to this monastery, and the monks looked back to it with great pleasure. Among its inmates at the time of our stay, were three Greek Bishops, one of whom, the Bishop of Varna, had retired thither of his own accord, from preference for the monastic life; the others were in exile, for Athos, among the other purposes which it serves, is used as a place of rustication for refractory prelates, who are often removed from their sees on very trivial charges. One of them, the Bishop of Philippopolis, was said to have been deprived by the influence of the then French Ambassador at Constantinople. I need hardly tell my readers that the Bishops throughout the Eastern Church are taken from the monasteries, and not from the ranks of the secular clergy; it may, therefore, be regarded, perhaps, as a merciful arrangement, that when they are banished, they should be sent to the place from which they came.—*Rev. Henry Fanshawe Tozer.*

The Influence of the Horse in the Spanish Conquest of the New World.—Saddled or not saddled, however, in the wars be tween the Spaniards and the Indians, the horse did not play a subordinate part; the horse made the essential difference between the armies; and if, in the great square of Madrid, there had been raised some huge emblem in stone to commemorate the Spanish Conquest of the New World, an equine, not an equestrian, figure would appropriately have crowned the work. The arms and the armor might still have remained the same on both sides. The ineffectual clubs and darts and lances might still have been arrayed against the sharp Biscayan sword and deadly arquebuss; the cotton doublet of Cusco against the steel corslet of Milan; but, without the horse, the victory would ultimately have been on the side of overpowering numbers. The Spaniards might have hewn into the Peruvian squadrons, making clear lanes of prostrate bodies. Those squadrons would have closed together again, and by mere weight would have compressed to death the little band of heroic Spaniards. In truth, had the horse been created in America, the conquest of the New World would not improbably have been reserved for that peculiar epoch of development in the European mind, when, as at present, mechanical power has in some degree superseded the horse; and it is a real superseding, for the new power is naturally measured by the units contained in it of the animal force which it represents and displaces.—*The Life of Pizarro, by Arthur Helps.*

Living Statues.—In the large halls, which are illustrated with paintings of battles in all the Russian campaigns, from Pultowa to Sebastopol, are posted companies of soldiers at the further end—a different regiment to each hall. For six hours these men and their officers stand motionless as statues. Not a movement except now and then of the eye-lid, can be detected; even their respiration seems to be suspended. There is something weird and uncanny in such a preternatural silence and apparent death-in-life. I became impressed with the idea that some form of catalepsy had seized and bound them in strong trance. The eyeballs were fixed; they stared at me and saw me not; their hands were glued to the weapons, and their feet to the floor. I suspect there must have been some stolen relief when no guest happened to be present, yet, come when I might, I found them unchanged. When I reflected that the men were undoubtedly very proud of the distinction they enjoyed, and that their case demanded no sympathy, I could inspect and admire them with an easy mind.—*Byeways of Europe. By Bayard Taylor.*

The Plus Ultra of Red Tape.—On a certain line of railway in Spain there was a bridge that was reckoned unsafe; and therefore it was ordered by the authorities which preside over the railways that, until it could be made secure, no passenger train should pass over it without first setting down its passengers; the train and passengers would then proceed over the bridge separately, and the passengers be taken up on the other side. This arrangement continued for some considerable time, until the bridge was pretty well repaired; and all that was now needed was the direct official permission for trains to run over it in their ordinary manner. This, however, from the dilatory habits of Spanish officials, was long in coming. At last an engine-driver of more than ordinary courage thought he might as well take the bull by the horns, and run over the bridge without stopping, trusting that the official eye, which had slumbered so long, might slumber just so little longer as to be incognizant of his audacious act. Vain man! When he arrived at the next station, he found that the news of his exploit had preceded or accompanied him; and the officials who had been so long incurious of the sufferings of passengers compelled in all weathers, in the hottest sun or the most pouring rain, to dismount and trudge over the bridge, (not to speak of the inconvenience of the delay,) were now all alive and filled with wrath at the contempt shown to their prerogative. The luckless passengers were forbidden to get out of their carriages; the train was driven backward until it arrived again at the bridge, and, with the passengers still in it, was carried backward over the bridge; then, to fulfill the requirements of law, the passengers were compelled to get out, train and passengers crossed over the bridge separately, the passengers got in again, and the train went on as if nothing had happened. Then was the official deity appeased for the contempt that had been shown to him. This story has always appeared to us the *ne plus ultra* of officialism; glowing with the very reddest of red tape; a model of pedantry, a type of the action of a martinet.—*Saturday Review.*

Down with Him.—And here we must pause to notice one of the amiable privileges which certain municipalities arrogated in the days of old. It was this—whenever their magistrates happened to displease them, the burghers were given to flinging them headlong from the windows of the Rathhaus, or Town Hall. So that the cry, "Down with so-and-so," vague as it is just now, was tolerably intelligible in the Middle Ages. The custom, of course, had an origin; but that is a matter of dispute. It is sufficiently like a trait of the ancient Romans to justify ardent classics in attributing it to them. And it is not so unlike a practice of the still older Hebrews to deter those who delight in tracing every good thing up to that people from assigning it to their favorites. Indeed, those who exercised the privilege last appear to have been of this opinion, for they justified their conduct by a pertinent allusion to the fate of Jezebel. To our mind, however, the thing seems to have been neither more nor less than hanging in embryo. It certainly wanted nothing of that operation but—the rope. Be the origin, however, what it may, the thing itself was sufficiently common. In this way the weavers of Louvain disposed of no less than seventeen of their magistrates in 1382; thus, too, the citizens of Breslau dealt with the whole body of their town councilors in 1420; and thus the good people of Vienna got rid of their obnoxious burgomaster and syndics in 1461. Traces of the same pleasant custom may be met with in the records and in the civic architecture of Nuremberg, Augsburg, Dantzic, and half a hundred other places. But it was at Prague that defenestration, as they called it, was practiced in all its glory. And not without sufficient reason. No other mediæval city was half so well qualified to assert the privilege, or so admirably adapted to exercise it. Prague was tenanted by various races, conquering and conquered. These, of course, hated one another devoutly, and took the utmost pains to preserve intact their several barbarous dialects and conflicting usages. And from the days of Huss and Zisca downward bitter religious animosities were superadded to the other choice elements of discord. Beside, the city was always thronged by thousands of students—sturdy fellows all—who delighted in a riot. And, as if to give full scope to the defenestrating proclivities of this turbulent mass, the place was divided into three different municipalities, each with its separate Rathhaus. The course of time had taught the magistrates of most other old German towns to neutralize this custom very considerably, by providing secret outlets from the council-chamber, specimens of which may be noticed at Ratisbon and other places to this very day.—*From "Wallenstein and His Times," in the Cornhill.*

The Chinese in the United States.—The ever-present Chinese pique our curiosity. We must look into their homes—compact, simple, yet not over-clean or sweet-smelling quarters—into their restaurants and their theatre, if it is in operation, and into their "Jos Houses." Their stores invite us with open doors, and tempt our pockets with all the various specialties of Chinese manufacture at reasonable prices. A few are men of stature and presence, with faces of refinement and gentle strength; the many go sneaking about their work—a low type of mankind, physically and mentally, imported here like merchandise, and let out to labor under a system only half removed from slavery itself. Yet they are an important element in the industry and progress of all this side of the continent. But for their labor the Pacific Railroad would have been at least two years longer in building. Twelve thousand of them have done nearly all the picking and drilling and shoveling and wheeling of the road from Sacramento to Salt Lake. They furnish the principal labor in the factories; they make cigars; they dig and work over neglected gold gulches; they are cooks; they almost monopolize the clothes washing and ironing; in all the lighter and simpler departments of labor where fidelity to a pattern, and not flexibility and originally of action, are required, they make the best and most reliable of workers. At least 75,000 of them are scattered over these Pacific States, west of Utah; and though our American and European laborers quarrel with and abuse them; though the law gives them no rights but that of suffering punishment; though they bring no families, and seek no citizenship; though all their women here are not only commercial, but expressly imported as such; though they are mean and contemptible in their vices as in their manners; though they are despised and kicked about on every hand; still they come and thrive, slowly better their physical and moral and mental conditions, and supply this country with what it most needs for its growth and prosperity—cheap labor. What we shall do with them is not quite clear yet; how they are to rank, socially and politically, among us, is one of the nuts for our social science students to crack, if they can; but now that we have depopulated Ireland, and Germany is holding on to its own, and the old sources of our labor supply are drying up, all America needs them; and, obeying the great natural law of demand and supply, Asia seems almost certain to pour upon and over us countless thousands of her superfluous, cheap-living, slow-changing, unassimilating but very useful laborers. And we shall welcome and then quarrel over and with them, as we have done with their Irish predecessors. Our vast grain, cotton, and fruit fields, our extending system of public works, our multiplying manufactures, all need and can employ them. But must they vote; and, if so, to what effect?—*Atlantic Monthly.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

England and America.

"Can't you let it alone, can't you let it alone, it will do very well if you'll only let it alone."—*The late Viscount Melbourne, Prime Minister of England, 1837.*

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time ago two young English officers found themselves thrown together on board a gunboat in such necessarily close companionship that it was most essential for their comfort that they should be on good terms. Presently they discovered that they held different religious faiths, the one being a member of a celebrated old Catholic family, the other a Protestant. "Well," said the former, when he learned this fact, "I'll tell you what it is, old fellow, you and I differ on this point, but if you don't have any of your d—d humbug with me, I'll take my oath I won't have any of mine with you." Now, I ask you, Sir, is it not devoutly to be wished that press men and politicians, on either side of the Atlantic, would come to a similar frank understanding upon American and English questions? Your London correspondent told us lately that the British Press had received a hint to cease its bitter babble upon the *Alabama* matter, and thus abstain from throwing obstacles in the way of a satisfactory solution of this deplorable difficulty; is it too much to hope that people here will also abstain from angry words? Surely enough invective has been spent for the present, and the matter may very well be left for a time to those whose duty it is to attend to it.

I believe, Sir, that Americans would feel much less incensed upon this question, were they conscious how profoundly ignorant the majority of Britons were until Senator SUMNER's speech, of the wrong their Government is alleged to have perpetrated. I am an Englishman of the upper middle class, have graduated with honors at Oxford, belong to London Clubs, have lived much in political and fashionable society, and been a contributor to leading journals and periodicals; and yet, I am ashamed to confess that a month ago I should have been unable to explain what "the *Alabama* question" was, and, had war been declared, should have been compelled to inquire what it was all about. It is true that I saw voluminous letters upon the subject from "Historicus" and others, in the *Times* newspaper, but, in common with many of my countrymen, I shivered at the thought of plunging into those dreary prolixities. Indeed, had the choice lain between their perusal and the payment for damages by extra taxation, how gladly would the bulk of British tax-payers have chosen the latter alternative!

I am sometimes half afraid that in this great country the precept, "hate the British," is regarded as an addendum to the twentieth chapter of Exodus, and is instilled into the infant mind with the same sedulous care with which the British child was, in days of yore, instructed by his enlightened parents to "hate a Frenchman like the devil," taught that the people of that polite nation subsisted almost exclusively on frogs, and performed their ablutions in half-pint basins. *Nous avons changé tout cela.* Pig-headed old England has come to her senses about her neighbors, and I sincerely and cordially hope that there will also be, at no distant day, an *entente* between America and England, warmer, if possible, as it surely ought to be, than that even which has now, for some years, so happily subsisted between England and France. The truth is, that countries, like individuals, hate each another in a senseless way, from sheer ignorance. They hear and believe the bad; they don't see and appreciate the good. The kind feeling betwixt England and France is, I am persuaded, attributable in no slight degree to the fact that the Emperor, who lived for years in England, thoroughly understands English society. I often wish that Americans would take the trouble to become more intimate with Englishmen. I see young Americans in London at the opera, the theatres, the Alhambra, indeed, I will confess that I *have* met them, apparently much enjoying themselves, at places of amusement of a—well, even lighter character. But, on the other hand, I have been sorry to observe how very rarely they are to be found in good English society. Now allow me here to observe for the benefit of the ignorant that the British metropolis is not always enshrouded in dense fog, nor are its bridges at all times thronged with intending suicides. At this period of the year, even Frenchmen have been found to admit that London is positively almost cheerful. It is at this moment offering more amusement in the way of balls, concerts, dinners, receptions and water parties than any other metropolis does within the same time. Moreover, the country which has produced SYDNEY SMITH and THEODORE HOOK may, I think, lay some claim to wit and social brilliancy. If young American gentlemen, such as I see around me in numbers here, well bred, well educated and refined—not the heirs of successful shoddy, hung with massive chains, and wearing rings as thick as bracelets—would at this season visit the capital of perfidious Albion, carrying with them a few good introductions, they would find themselves as well received as English gentlemen are here, and that I well know is saying a great deal. I am further disposed to believe that after their *séjour* in London they might be persuaded to take a jaunt into the country, and would admit that existence in our country towns in the Autumn is rather more than endurable. I am mightily pleased at this Harvard-Oxonian contest. If the American crew has reason to complain of its reception, my pride in my University will be forever gone. My fervent hope is that Harvard will win on English water, and Oxford will be the victrix when she returns the visit.

I have lately read a violent diatribe against England by General BUTLER. *Cui bono?* Such tirades make me think of what a girl sings in an old French song:

"If I were King of France,
Or still better, Pope of Rome,
I'd have no fighting men abroad,
No weeping maids at home;
All the world should be at peace,
And if Kings must show their might,
Let them who make the quarrel
Be the only ones to fight."

How delightful it would be if, in the event of war between England and America, the fighting could be confined to a personal conflict between the gallant General and—say, Earl RUSSELL!—to whose blundering—innocent, as I believe from my heart it was—we mainly owe the present entanglement.

Let me just add, in conclusion, that if there yet exist persons so ridiculous as to cherish a grudge against Englishmen of the present day for their forefathers' doings in the war of independence, I beg the attention of such sapient spirits to the Parliamentary reports of that period, which probably none of them have read. They will learn from their perusal that BURKE, FOX, CHATHAM, and all the enlightened men in England, were vehemently opposed to the taxation of America. It would surely be too absurd if the present generation of English were to suffer for the blundering obstinacy of GEORGE III., who, I verily believe, put down more paving stones in a certain place than any man in history. The weakness of Lord NORTH, and the crass ignorance of those country gentlemen who followed the Minister like a flock, and in regard to whom SYDNEY SMITH long afterward asked, "Who would have believed it forty years ago had he been told that country gentlemen would in the present day be able to write, aye, and in some instances even to spell correctly?"

In conclusion let me express my firm conviction that the people of England will, so soon as they are convinced that wrong was done, be ready and anxious to do what is reasonable to repair it; but they naturally feel indignant at unreasonable demands, and aggrieved at the violent abuse heaped upon the nation for the blunder or carelessness of one or two individuals. I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

AN OXFORD GRADUATE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 1.

British Pauperism and Free Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* asserts that free trade in Britain was to dry up the sources of pauperism, and insists on being clearly understood that it has not done so. If such an absurd expectation was ever entertained by any one, the only legitimate conclusion the failure can warrant is that the expectation was *un*warranted. But that those who knew anything of the facts in reference to pauperism and free trade expected any such thing, is utterly untrue. The chief sources of pauperism are drink, a fostering Poor law, and indiscriminate charity, and it would be as reasonable to expect that free trade would dry up the sources of the Thames as that it would remove in any degree any one of those sources.

The *Tribune* avers, however, "that the free trade policy has impelled many to convert tillage into grazing land, and thus reduce the number who found employment and subsistence as agricultural laborers is unquestionable." Yes, as unquestionable as the *Tribune's* usual facts about Britain and free trade: it has not a single fact to rest upon. Men could only be impelled to convert tillage into grazing land by free trade if free trade had made stock feeding more profitable than agriculture, which it most certainly did not. As to the number being reduced who got employment in agriculture in consequence of the adoption of free trade, it is simply one of the "hard" assertions by which, in default of better material, the *Tribune* endeavors to support its protective policy. But if my memory serves me rightly, the official figures which I hope to send you in a few days tell a very different tale.

I am yours, &c., S. R.

Free-Trade and Copyright Not Antagonistic—Different Senses of the Term "Protection."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "Veteran Observer" thinks that a gentleman who has just got a copyright for a book must "look beautiful presiding at a free-trade meeting," as if the two things involved some glaring inconsistency. I am proud to belong to both the Free-trade League and the Copyright Association, and I maintain not only that I am guilty of no inconsistency in doing so, but that I should be inconsistent if I belonged to one and opposed the other.

Astonishing as it may seem to the "Veteran Observer," free trade does not mean free stealing. I say, astonishing as it may seem, for we are so accustomed to political intolerance that we can scarcely help considering those who differ from us knaves, though sometimes, by a great stretch of charity, we admit that they may be only idiots. Even the "Veteran Observer," who, by dint of his veteran observation, might be supposed to have outlived this popular weakness, seems thoroughly impregnated with it, and rarely speaks of free trade without classing Free-Traders with infidels, drunkards, repudiators and "all things horrible and awful." I repeat it, then, free trade is not free stealing. So far from the terms being synonymous or analogous, they are contradictory. Trade means buying and selling. Stealing means—well, I suppose, we all know pretty well what. The first Common Councilman or the meanest member of the Legislature knows that much. On the other hand, absence of copyright is free stealing. The author is analogous to, almost identical with an inventor who procures a patent. They both have property in an idea.

Does the American manufacturer stand on any such footing? Has he invented anything? Does he claim property in an idea? No; but he is "protected." This is the source of the Veteran Observer's confusion of ideas. He is led blindfold by a word, a term. "Let me tell these gentlemen that government exists for no other purpose but protection of our rights, interests and principles." Bravo, Mr. Veteran Observer! Right glad am I to hear you say so. I have sometimes been afraid, from your talk about "Germans" and "Infidelity" and "the Sabbath" and "free lager," that you belonged to that party of Moral Ideas, (very large M and I, please,) which holds that the business of government is to legislate every man straight into heaven by making him eat and drink and wear and travel after the pattern which the Moral Ideas set him. Yes, the chief end of government is protection. But did it never occur to you that the word might have more than one meaning? Did you never hear of an undistributed middle, or a wrongly-distributed middle in logic? Perhaps not.

Let us never weary of repeating "the chief end of government is the protection of life, liberty and property." But what is the measure and limit of protection in the case of each individual? We find it in the old law maxim, "So use your own as not to injure another's." It is quite possible to protect a man in what injures the persons or property of others. Governor HOFFMAN has just signed a bill to protect Mr. FISK. Does the "Veteran Observer" approve of such protection? You may protect Mr. Allworthy and Parson Adams; you may also protect Jonathan Wild; the protection of the squire and parson is compatible with that of the rest of the community; the protection of the corrupt official is not.

We Free-Traders maintain that the protection of the home manufacturer is of this latter sort, being incompatible with the interests of the consumers, that is to say, of all the rest of the community. And now I trust that the "Veteran Observer" understands how free trade and copyright are not antagonistic, and how the word protection is susceptible of different meanings.

MAY 29. CARL BENSON.

Mr. Forster's Speech.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The quite unnecessary flurry in England and the United States over the *Alabama* question—provoked by the reckless speeches of politicians, who were ventilating themselves for "home consumption" rather than with any view of shedding light upon the grave issues growing out of that case—seems to have awakened a deeper interest in the minds of some who rise above mere party buncombe in treating the question. While the Press of England, as well as of this country, have discussed the question in a "party sense," there has been a mixture of bravado quite unbecoming both nationalities.

When SUMNER put on his war jacket and cut right and left, it was but natural to suppose he would evoke a corresponding sentiment from the other side.

In the midst of the general tumult, wherein a great deal is uttered that is not felt by the people of either country, it is a source of real pleasure to read the calm, dignified reproof administered by Mr. FORSTER, of the British Parliament. While his manner is firm, his language is temperate but decisive. He rebukes SUMNER's slashing style in a way that is refreshing to behold. He argues properly that to submit the question and its issues to arbitration is the fair and just mode of arriving at a proper settlement. That is, at last, the source of adjustment outside of the rugged issues of war.

In this day of taxes and of reparation from the fearful struggles through which our nation has passed, it would argue that we must be almost "spoiling for a fight" to rush precipitately into a foreign war to determine a question that could be better settled by arbitration. If politicians generally in this country and England could school themselves to a calm and dispassionate discussion of grave questions, and not elaborate sensational bunkum, it would be better for themselves and for the country. The advance of civilization, the arts and implements of war, alike argue that an appeal to arms should be the *dernier* resort. Allow us, then, to suggest to our statesmen the address of Mr. FORSTER as a model in temper, tone and spirit worthy of their imitation. While in some things we do not agree with the author of that speech, we nevertheless commend it to public attention and general reading.

A CONSERVATIVE.

"The Responsibilities and Rights of Physicians."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The man who writes without knowing anything of the circumstances or of the subject upon which he writes, is quite certain to write unwisely. This is precisely the predicament of your correspondent "X," who discourses of the "Responsibilities and Rights of Physicians," in your issue of Sunday, the 30th inst.

The certificate of H. THATCHER SEARS, M. D., in the case of MARY ANN DOW CLARKE, states that she came to her death from acute meningitis in thirty-four hours. Opposite the second question, (remote or complicating cause,) there stands an interrogation point, (?), showing conclusively that, even after the brain had been examined, there was still a question in regard to the ultimate cause that produced the fatal event. Notwithstanding the suspicion which this fact suggested, the permit was granted and the deceased buried, not so much because of the quality of the certificate, which is by no means perfect, as because of the high standing of the certifying physician in his profession and the excellent character of the family of the deceased.

One week after the burial of Mrs. CLARKE, her sister announced to the officers of the Board of Health that she had reason to believe that the death, whose cause had so puzzled the attending physicians, was the result of violence, and wished to have the facts determined by the proper authority. She was told that she must procure an order for disinterment from a competent tribunal, by consulting a lawyer and getting an order from some Court having jurisdiction, or from the Coroner, the Board of Health having no legal power to make any such investigation as the circumstances seemed to demand. Upon her second visit to the Board of Health, she was furnished with a copy of the death certificate and a letter, of which the following is a copy:

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT,
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NO. 301 MOTT-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869.

To the Coroners of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I send you herewith a copy of the certificate of death in the case of MARY ANN DOW CLARKE, who was buried a week ago in Greenwood Cemetery.

The bearer hereof, a sister of the deceased, believes that she has reason to suspect that MRS. CLARKE's death was not entirely the result of natural causes, and wishes to have the matter determined by a reëxamination of the dead body.

The cause of death seems to have been somewhat obscure, and you will perceive from the certificate that a *post-mortem* examination was held by the attending physicians previous to the burial.

The suspicions of the sisters of the deceased seem to have some foundation, and the case is clearly one of those which can only be adequately settled by a legal investigation before competent authority.

The Board of Health having no jurisdiction in the premises, except over the dead body, will grant a permit for disinterment, should it be deemed advisable, upon application, in the proper form at the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Very respectfully,

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., Sanitary Supt.
Per N. R. D.

This is the whole case so far as the Sanitary Superintendent is concerned. To have done less, under the circumstances, in behalf of a woman in such affliction and distress as would naturally result from a suspicion that her sister had been murdered, would have been unworthy the office and unworthy of any officer of the Board to whose care life and health in New-York have been entrusted. Besides this, it is a rule in the Bureau of Vital Statistics that "when a suspicion has been raised it must not be disregarded. Absolute medical and moral evidence alone can set it aside." The Board of Health has no right, and it would be unbecoming in the extreme if it should, even through one of its officers, assume the right to demand evidence in a question that is purely judicial, and which by law is vested in an entirely different authority.

In regard to the publicity which the matter gained, the Coroner is clearly responsible. The aggrieved family must look to him as the source of their grief. As to the physician, all that he could expect of the Superintendent is this, namely, that when the permit for disinterment was issued, he should be notified of the fact. This is the rule under such circumstances, and would have been complied with if the Coroner had asked for a disinterment. As for the judicial question referred to the Coroner, that remains untouched and undetermined until this hour.

MAY 31, 1869. M. D.

The Registry Index Job.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 4th instant is an item referring to the communication of the Commissioners of Records for Kings County to the Board of Supervisors, recommending the publication of an index of the deeds and mortgages in the Register's office, at a cost of $100,000 for 200 copies, or $500 apiece. You add:

"It will be strange if the Law Committee, to whom the report was referred, does not discover a very large 'job' in this scheme. The manuscript index which the Register ought to keep, if he does not, is sufficient for all practical purposes of reference. General CROOKE, who is Chairman of the Committee, will add to the obligations which Brooklyn already owes him, if he puts a stop to this palpable swindle."

It is by no means unusual that a public necessity may be classified as a palpable swindle, or a palpable swindle pass muster as a public necessity.

Allow me to present some facts and views in this connection—premising that I am not Chairman of the Law Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings, but "a minority member." The Legislature in 1854 passed a law providing for the appointment of three Commissioners for the purpose in question. The Commissioners are TEUNIS G. BERGEN, JOHN P. ROLFE and ABRAM LOTT, each and all of whom are entirely above suspicion of "a job." The manuscript index which the Register does keep is not sufficient "for all practical purposes of reference." Frequently twenty or more persons need to examine the same index at the same time, and have to wait their turn. This causes great delay in searching titles. The indices are so continually used and handled, that they are constantly becoming dilapidated, and need copying for preservation.

The indices are now alphabetical, in chronological order. The Commissioners propose a pure alphabetical index.

They estimate the arrangement and printing would cost less than $100,000. The mere literal printing of the present books of index they estimate would cost $50,000.

Very respectfully,
PHILIP J. CROOKE.

BROOKLYN, Friday, June 4, 1869.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Letter from Vice-President Colfax.

SOUTH BEND, June 1, 1869.

To the Editor of the Chicago Republican:

Your Washington correspondent, "Zeta," in his letter printed in your paper of to-day, says that "the friends of Mr. COLFAX are reported to have received letters *from him*, or *from parties who have accompanied him on his late tour*, which complain a good deal of the growing dissatisfaction with the Administration on the part of a large number of Republicans, on account of many of its appointments," and follows this with some insinuations as to the supposed benefit to result to me personally by "casting a shadow" on General GRANT.

As long as this effort to create a suspicion of unfriendliness between the President and myself was confined to Democratic papers, I deemed it unworthy of notice; but when a Republican correspondent of a prominent Republican paper follows the bad example, and publishes, under the thin guise of "reported," allegations on which to base it, I ask this brief space in your columns to expose it as the calumny that it is.

There never has been, and is not now, the shadow of a shade of such unfriendliness on either side. I have written no letter or letters, to any one at Washington or elsewhere, speaking of any dissatisfaction of any kind with the Administration.

Nay, more than this, to those who have complained to me about appointments, I have replied that if General GRANT had been inspired and infallible, he could not even then have satisfied a tithe of the vast number of applicants, because there were twenty times as many persons who desired, and really deserved appointments, as there were offices to bestow. "The parties who accompanied me on my late tour" were my wife and sister only; and they have written no such letters. The able story is a weak invention of some enemy, who has probably deceived your correspondent with it.

Indeed, the very reverse of this charge is proven by recent speeches of mine, reported in Chicago papers. At the Pacific Railroad celebration there, May 10, I said, (quoting only what shows the animus of my remarks:)

* * * "Who now presides so faithfully over the nation which, under Providence, he saved, ULYSSES S. GRANT."

"With that stern, inflexible, that outspoken maintenance of our rights, and of our vindication from wrong, that has characterized, since the 4th of March, the administration of ULYSSES S. GRANT."

And in a speech at Springfield, Ill., May 20, "on his late tour," in response to a public reception, I spoke warmly and cordially of "the President's emphatic declaration that the Government must be administered with economy, that the revenues must be faithfully collected, even if he had to remove officer after officer," of the respect he commanded for our nation abroad by his bold, frank, outspoken American policy, and of his determination to conduct our relations with foreign nations by the inspired principle of the Golden Rule.

Others have preferred, as they have a right to do, to point out what they deem subject to criticism as erroneous or unwise. But believing that the President has striven to do all for the best, I have chosen rather to direct public attention to what I thought all good citizens had a right to rejoice over and commend.

Respectfully yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Hail-Storm and Tornado in Illinois.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, June 1.

On Friday evening the town of Shipman was visited by a terrible tornado. It came from the northwest, tearing dwellings, storehouses, warehouses, the depot, fences, barns, the new Baptist Church, hay-sheds, smokehouses, trees, scattering and breaking lumber, blowing the smokestacks off the flouring mills, and otherwise damaging them. Every light in the windows on the west and north sides of the houses was completely riddled by the hail-stones, some of which were as large as hen's eggs. Some ten or fifteen houses were blown down, among them the new Baptist Church, a substantial brick edifice nearly completed, was leveled with the ground. The roof of the depot was blown off. The gable end of the splendid residence of Mr. BEE was blown out. The windmill and water tank were demolished, and a large amount of other damage sustained. There is not a house in the place but was more or less wrecked and strained. All the exposed window-glass in the town was broken by the hail. The damage to trees and shrubbery was likewise very great. During the prevalence of the tornado the greatest consternation prevailed among the inhabitants; but, we are happy to say, no lives were lost, although some six or eight persons are reported as severely injured. W. GRAHAM, son of N. H. GRAHAM, had his leg broken and head badly fractured.

The town is a complete wreck, and many families are enterely destitute, having all their household goods destroyed or swept away. The loss of property in and around Shipman is estimated at $100,000. The tornado passed through Piasa, Fidelity, Medora, Rockbridge and Greenfield. These towns are north and northwest of Shipman.

INCOMPATIBILITY OF TEMPER.

A Divorce Case in Louisville—Unusual Presentation of the Circumstances of the Difficulty by the Chancellor.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The divorce case of LUCY GRAY *vs.* WILLIAM M. GRAY, in the Chancery Court, has excited considerable comment in consequence of some of its peculiar features, and the opinion rendered by Chancellor WOOLLEY has given it more than usual prominence. The opinion is peculiar, too. It has few or none of the old dry phrases common to the edicts of Courts, and is comparatively a novel piece of work. It embraces all the facts in the case, and we give it here entire:

Louisville Chancery Court.—LUCY GRAY *vs.* WILLIAM M. GRAY.—Opinion and order remanding to rules.—This case exposes and illustrates the judicial error in granting divorces for trivial or undefined causes. At the first reading of the voluminous record I thought that, contrary to my idea of ethical rules and civil policy, I should be forced to separate two people who had agreed to live together by every bond that is sanctioned by all laws which men obey. An earnest and able appeal in the written argument by the young and worthy counsel for the defendant induced a second reading of the record, and the case is altogether different from that which I thought it was. I see it now.

In March, 1866, a marriage was solemnized between two young people of good standing in social life. The husband was a physician, not more than 25 years old, and commanded an unusully large practice for one of that age. He was remarkable for his industry, thrift, generosity and religious habits. The young counsel who has defended him so ably in this case was his schoolmate, and I lay much stress upon his earnest statement that the defendant was a manly fellow while at school. The respected minister of the church of which the defendant was a member declares that he was and is a gentle Christian and a good citizen. Six or eight witnesses of undoubted character testify fully to the excellence of the defendant as a man, and to his just conduct as a husband. Looking at him simply through the testimony of his witnesses, he not only does not deserve a shameful decree divorcing him from the wife whom he says he still loves, but he is an example for many husbands to follow.

The plaintiff was a young girl not more than 20 years of age. Her father was a gentleman in social rank, and possessing a comfortable estate of seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars. She received an excellent education, and all her witnesses (not less than ten) describe her as gentle, tender and loving.

The two young people married, worthy then, and with a future which seemed propitious. The husband had the consent of his family, and the wife more than the approbation of hers, for her brother took an active part to secure the alliance. They had but one child; that lived long enough for the father and mother to see their images reflected from a common object of mingled love.

Scarcely two years elapsed before the wife filed her bill in this Court, charging that her husband was cruel and inhuman, and praying that the bonds by which they were united might be broken forever. The husband answered, and declared that he always loved his wife, and that he could not be cruel to her. Her witnesses, not less than ten in number, prove that he was cruel, inhuman and mean, and that she was faithful, suffering, patient and tender. His witnesses, almost as numerous, prove that he was affectionate, attentive, laborious, and loving his wife above all things, and that she was a petulant, quarrelsome and insupportable termagant. Two of them go so far as to say that she waved a white handkerchief from her window to allure young men on the street. How is this?

The answer is easy. The husband was not cruel and inhuman. The wife was not petulant and quarrelsome; and the story of the white handkerchief should not have been foisted by family passion in the record, because it is false. Had these two people been allowed to live and love together, they would still be faithful to the vows they offered, which received a sanction higher than that given by human law. All her witnesses who prove anything are her family, her physician, her family friends, or the enemies of her husband's family. All of his are of exactly the same character. Each family seemed to think it was its right and duty to govern and control plaintiff and defendant, or to make them hate each other and then separate. I never knew two stronger swearers than the brother of the plaintiff and the brother of the defendant. The tribes became hostile, and these two people, so young, and so bound by everything to make man and woman love each other, became the objects which were used to gratify family rivalry, hate and spite.

And now, without crime, but merely misguided, with affections withered, vows broken, and the future blackened, I am invoked to perpetuate this shame, and let the man go marry another woman, and let the woman go marry another man. I will not do it. And I have not given the only reason. The civil law is supreme on this bench. If the Chancellor believes in other laws which conflicts with and are superior to the civil law, he must abandon his opinions or his place. This is a place solely for justice according to human law. But if discretion be allowed—and in cases of divorce the Chancellor has large discretion—then all laws can be consulted which elevate mankind and advance moral civilization. Under such circumstances what he thinks becomes the law of the case. I have my views, and, not now wholly fettered by merely human statutes, I will enforce them to the honor of society.

Throughout the civilized world great temples have been erected and consecrated to the enforcement of a creed which declares that there are other laws besides human which govern the sacred contract of marriage. If I were to declare that creed to be true, I should go beyond my business. Were I to deny that it is true I should be unfit for this place. But many wiser and better than I believe it, and I must be careful lest I offend a law higher than that administered in this Court, and usurp a jurisdiction higher than mine. Better to be careful in tearing asunder bonds which may be suable elsewhere.

To dismiss this suit might not be right. The proper course to take is to leave a *locus penitentiæ*.

This is the Spring, and if they will go to the grave of their dead child they will find flowers there; and flowers suggest forgiveness and love. They may yet obliterate from the past all that was painful, and obtain from the future all that was so brightly promised.

Let the case go to rules.

R. W. WOOLLEY, Chancellor *pro tem.*

Death of Professor Moultrie, of Charleston.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, May 31.

Dr. JAMES MOULTRIE, the last scion of an illustrious race, breathed his last on Saturday morning, the 29th instant. He was the son of Dr. ALEXANDER MOULTRIE, and grandson of General MOULTRIE, of revolutionary renown. He was born in Charleston, and at the time of his death was in his 77th year. When still quite young, he was sent to a school in England; but after his return in early manhood he studied medicine in this city in the office of Drs. SAMUEL WILSON and ALEXANDER BARRON, and our own college not then being in operation, he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he graduated. He returned to Charleston, and here practiced his profession with the most flattering success. For many years he was physician to the Marine Hospital, and availed himself of that opportunity to give clinical lectures to the many students who followed him through the wards. About the year 1833 he was elected Professor of Physiology in the Medical College of this city, which position he occupied and adorned till 1866, when he resigned his chair because of the infirmities of advancing age. He was elected President of the American Medical Association, at its meeting in this city. His contributions to science were numerous; many of them published in the journals of the day. His principal labors, however, scientific and literary, were given for the advancement of the interests of the institution, of the faculty of which he was a distinguished member.

Dr. MOULTRIE was a thorough scholar; a man of more than ordinary natural endowments, and of rare cultivation. He ceased to study and learn only when he ceased to live. He searched and proved everything for himself, and to this end shunned no labor, mastering Comparative Anatomy and Natural History, together with Mechanics and every other science that promised, proximately or remotely, to shed light upon his chosen branch. Several of his friends had been for years urging him to commit his peculiar views on many of these subjects to paper, and at the time of his death he was, we believe, engaged in doing this.

Weather Announcements for Business Purposes.

From the Cincinnati Commercial for June 2.

The following communication from Professor ABBE, of the Observatory, was read to the Chamber of Commerce, by the President, yesterday:

CINCINNATI OBSERVATORY.

John A. Gano, Esq., President Chamber of Commerce:

DEAR SIR: As the changes in the weather have so important a connection with all branches of business, and especially with agriculture and navigation, it has by many been considered very desirable that the science of meteorology should be utilized by attempting some predications as to the state of the weather in the future.

These predictions are to be based upon telegraphic dispatches, received daily from proper observers, stationed at various distances from the city, and the predictions will be reliable and accurate in proportion as we increase the number of stations from which reports are received.

For many years a system of storm warnings has been maintained in England and on the Continent, and has during the past three years been extended with great success in India. This latter system is under the care of the British Board of Trade, and is recognized as of eminent usefulness. The predictions fail in only a small percentage of cases.

As Cincinnati is very favorably situated, with respect to the proposed outlying stations, it is highly probable that ninety per cent. of our weather predictions will be verified. It is thus evident that we don't propose to guess at the weather, but that we shall be able, by the careful study of the daily dispatches from all parts of the country, to assert with confidence the nature of the weather, as well as the stand of the river, for two or three days in advance. If the Chamber of Commerce consider this a matter of sufficient importance to justify it in inaugurating such a system in this city, the undersigned takes pleasure in assuring the hearty coöperation of the Cincinnati Observatory in any plan that may be adopted. In view of the interest that will attach to the successful accomplishment of the proposed *Daily Weather Bulletin*, a wide publication of the daily predictions would have many advantages.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLEVELAND ABBE.

The President, for the purpose of having some attention given to this proposition, named the following Committee, to whom the communication was referred, viz.: Messrs. SAMUEL COVINGTON, S. C. NEWTON and GEO. GRAHAM.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

How He Lives in San Francisco—The Homes of the Lowest Classes.

From the San Francisco Herald, May 27.

In order to ascertain how the Chinese live, it is necessary to examine their residences, or, more properly, denizens in the alley-ways that run off Jackson-street, either to the right or to the left. Although hundreds pass their residences every day in the week, we venture to say not one in a thousand has the remotest idea of the low, degraded, filthy and almost pestilential condition of these streets or houses. In Cooper's Alley, which runs off Jackson-street, a little above Kearney, there are perhaps not more than a half dozen residences, and as seen from the street looks well enough to the eye. But visit that alley, look into the houses, go through the small crevices so skillfully arranged by those Chinese, and you will find it to be a plague-spot, a seething caldron of filth and rottenness, and sending forth a stench before which even the strongest constitution must reel. That simple open-looking place, capable of containing about, at most, forty souls, is inhabited by about two hundred Chinese, and has been the burial-place of some of their dead. At the far end of the alley a small opening runs directly to the left, and at the right a small row of sheds is visible, each one not more than six feet in length and four in beadth. At one side of these shanties, directly opposite the door, four tier of boards are laid, one above the other. On each of those a mat is spread, and there in full dress, secluded from the world's gaze, lie the remains of some of the imported Chinese prostitutes. Penned up all day and all night, without air or nourishment, when that door is opened the escape of the accumulated foul air, with which those dens are surcharged is sufficient to send pestilence and disease throughout the entire vicinity.

In this alley also, and convenient to this Chinese pest-house, are the residences of a number of Chinamen who are known to the Police as thieves. In one of these houses in this alley the remains of a Chinawoman were found by the Police, some time ago, while searching for stolen property. Her body was in the act of decomposing, and, not being fully covered with earth, the stench which arose on opening the cellar door may be well imagined. This is the first and smallest alley occupied by the Chinese on Jackson-street. But wherever one turns, the same sad, sickening scenes present themselves. Sullivan-alley, which is much larger, is no better, but infinitely worse than Cooper-alley. As seen from Jackson street, it looks like all the others—filthy; but from this alley there are numerous ramifications with which few, except the initiated, are acquainted, and where those in whom the accumulated filth and low, degraded habits of the inhabitants would be likely to make an impression, never think of going. There are fully a half dozen alleys running off this one, generally very narrow. The houses principally are of wood and mere shanties. Descending into the dwellings in this alley we find that here, hidden from the light of day, all the petty thieves, which are so numerous among the Celestials, are congregated. Their dwellings are the cellars of these houses, and in many cases extend half way across the street.

But the most puzzling question in connection with the Celestial population of our city is how they get a living. Some 'tis true are among the most honorable of our merchants in business transactions, and many of them look with abhorrence on the life led by so many of their countrymen. But the great bulk of the Chinese population are to be found lounging on the streets, or around gambling houses and theatres, with apparently no calling, and not engaged in any kind of work. Such men are said to derive their support from three sources. One portion of them are generally believed to be thieves, another gamblers, and the third and worst are supposed to draw their living from the Chinese prostitutes.

They they are more addicted to gambling than perhaps any other people, if the number of institutions for this purpose constantly kept up by them can be taken as a criterion, there can be no doubt. Almost every second house on Jackson-street is a gambling house, and there are many also on Dupont-street, and the other streets occupied by them. Many have tried in vain to get admission to these gambling houses. The room set apart for gambling is generally the most remote from the street, and four, five, and even six doors have to be passed before it is reached.

A Chinaman is stationed at each door to see that no one enters but the initiated. An old Chinaman generally sits at the front door or entrance, and has immediately beside him a bell-handle. He is acquainted with all those who visit the institution, and if any other should attempt to enter he does not prevent them, but quietly pulls the bell, without attracting attention, and in an instant the gambling tables are closed and the gamblers wear a look of innocence sufficient to acquit them of all connection with crime. Although gambling is forbidden by law, these Chinamen, knowingly too, not only practice it, but many of them make a living at it, and defy all the efforts of the best and most efficient officers to bring them to punishment.

The Recent Suicides in the Ohio State Penitentiary.

From the Columbus Journal, June 4.

As the recent suicides at the Penitentiary have excited much discussion, we present the following particulars, and allow the reader to draw his own conclusions as to whether the epidemic theory is applicable in this case or not. The first suicide was that of JAMES WISE, who hanged himself in the ice-house, on Thursday, May 27. He was evidently insane, and had attempted self-destruction before. He had been under treatment in the asylum of the prison, and at the time of his decease was employed at light duty in the yard, this position being assigned to him that he might have every advantage of air and comparative freedom to improve.

JAMES RILEY hanged himself in his cell quite early on Sunday evening, May 30. He had been a bad man and a reckless character before his imprisonment. Some weeks since an old confederate of his was discharged from prison. This man learned that efforts were being made to fasten a murder on RILEY, and that recent developments seemed to make it quite certain that RILEY was guilty of murder, as well as of perjury and burglary. The discharged convict had his brother seek an interview with RILEY, and this brother succeeded by some means in conveying the above information to him. RILEY was much agitated, had an interview with the Warden, in which he wished arrangements made for the arrest of certain parties in New-York, whom he knew to be guilty of the murder in question. He brooded over this subject until Sunday evening, when he hanged himself, attaching to the gas fixture in his cell a short piece of rope that he had evidectly secreted for the purpose.

B. S. BROWN hanged himself in his cell in the same manner on Monday night, May 31. His cell was in the same hall as was RILEY's, but in a different tier. Prisoners, by some means, always succeed in learning of the death of a fellow-prisoner, or of any accident. The death of WISE was known soon after its occurrence, as was that of RILEY, and these undoubtedly had an influence in the case of BROWN.

ANDREW LONDON hanged himself in his cell, February 11, 1869.

This makes four suicides in the Penitentiary within less than four months. These are nearly all that are recorded since the prison has been in existence. The only other case within the last twenty years, remembered by our oldest citizens, is that of a convict named ARCHIBALD, an old man who hanged himself in the dry-kiln, some eighteen years ago.

The Coal Miners' Suspension—No Work and No Food.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, June 3.

In round numbers, 3,000 men in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at their own mines and the mines worked by them under contract, are thrown out of employment by the suspension. This is exclusive of railroad engineers, conductors and train men, who lie on their oars in consequence. Add to these the 200 or more men discharged from the shops, and the grand total is swelled to an alarming figure. The number of Delaware and Hudson men thrown out is quite as great, but some hundreds have found employment on the railroad north of Carbondale. Scores and hundreds of the idle men and their families are even now suffering for the necessaries of life, and it is reported that a large number have no more in hand than will suffice to keep them in sustenance this week.

Public Bequests by the Late Samuel Miller, of Lynchburg—An Authoritative Statement.

From the Richmond Journal, June 4.

The will of SAMUEL MILLER, deceased, late of Lynchburg, which was offered for probate at the last term of the Circuit Court of Campbell County, and not admitted on account of the singular conduct of the Judge there presiding, was to-day produced in the Circuit Court of this city, Judge BRAMHALL presiding, by N. K. PAGE, one of the executors named in said will, and, after being duly proved, was admitted to probate. This action was taken in conformity with an order of General CANBY, made at the request of the parties interested. The will contains the following bequests:

To the Lynchburg Female Orphan Asylum, $43,000 of the bonds of the James River and Kanawha Company, $8,500 of the bonds of the City of Lynchburg, $40,000 of the bonds of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, $40,000 of the six per cent. bonds of the State of Missouri, and $20,000 of the bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company—also, a tract of about forty-six acres of land.

To the county of Campbell, $10,000 of the bonds of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company.

To the City of Lynchburg, $20,000 toward supplying the city with water.

All the rest and residue of his estate, not previously disposed of, he gives to "the Board of the Literary Fund," for the purpose of establishing in Albemarle County a school on the manual labor principle.

This clause embraces among other things $80,000 of Indiana bonds, $103,000 of Kentucky bank stock, $200,000 of Virginia bonds, $120,000 of Missouri bonds, $141,949 38 of Illinois bonds, $31,000 of Philadelphia bonds, $47,000 of Mississippi and Missouri Railroad bonds, $35,000 of the Michigan Southern and Indiana Railroad Company's bonds, $40,000 Railroad Bridge bonds, guaranteed by Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, 29,000 of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company.

THE MURDERED ADKINS.

His Daughter's "Appeal for Justice."

The vile slanders which have teemed in the rebel newspapers upon the memory of my dear and martyred father, JOSEPH ADKINS, makes it incumbent upon one of his daughters to make some reply. I wish that he had an able defender, but I cannot delay to seek such an one, so vile and monstrous are the falsehoods which are being circulated and repeated among his political enemies, as flimsy excuses for his assassination. It would be useless to seek for an advocate among the down-trodden and oppressed Republicans, whose lives are the price of an outspoken opinion, or among the chivalrous Democrats, no one of whom would be found chavalrous enough to undertake the cause of the widow and fatherless. It, therefore, depends on me to defend his reputation—woman, as I am, and unused to such business, to contradict the slanders of Democratic editors, ghouls and vampires, who suck the blood of the living and gloat over the bodies of the dead. I can but simply hurl back upon these wretches the infamous charges they allege against my deceased father. These charges consist altogether of vague rumors. If they have any proof of dissolute conduct against him sufficient to justify his murder for personal causes let it be produced. No! They are well aware that no private injury to his assassin caused his murder; they know and feel in their hearts, however they may prate with their tongues and pens, that he was killed on account of politics alone—solely because he was a Republican. No man ever died more purely a martyr for opinion's sake. He was of the stuff that martyrs are made of, uncompromising in his opinions, bold in their expression, unyielding in his patriotism. No wonder that the band of secret assassins, who riot in the blood of Georgia Republicans, should wish to get rid of him. If his murderers and their supporters and apologists of the Press were as bold in declaring their motives as they were cowardly in their crime, they would avow their motives and cease to put their ingenuity on the stretch to invent incredible excuses. Let them prove their allegations, or acknowledge their reasons for the murder. But they never will avow their true motives, though all men know them; nor will they ever be called to account for that bloody deed. Talk of civil law and courts of justice! The civil law is powerless, except to oppress some Republican or poor freedman. Courts of justice are a mockery in the hands of our rebel oppressors.

There remains but one alternative—either the good sense of the community must be aroused to put down the perpetrators of such cruelties, or the oppressed must appeal to God's first law of retribution, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth."

Men of Georgia! will you suffer your fair heritage to be devastated by civil war? for to that the deeds of these villains tend. Will you suffer yourselves to be characterized by the civilized world as a nation of cowards ruled by a band of assassins? We are constantly told that these outrages and murders are perpetrated by only a few, who do not have the countenance or encouragement of the majority of the community. Would the world not be right in stigmatizing that majority as cowards? Perhaps it may go further, and say that those who know that such things are, and suffer them to be, are accomplices and accessories, equally guilty through their approval, silence and non-action; equally guilty with those who do these crimes under cover of darkness and ambush. You pretend to desire capital and immigration—the murder of Dr. AYER, my father, and others, have scared away thousands of capital and hundreds of peaceful and useful immigrants; so, if you cannot be moved by worthier considerations, act from reasons of self-interest—protect peaceful citizens, avenge the victims who have fallen, and declare that there shall be no more martyrdom for opinion's sake. It may be that time will efface the memory of the dark and bloody deeds which have been done in Georgia.

Women of Georgia! wives, mothers, daughters! have your hearts become so hardened that you can have no pity upon a wife left desolate, daughters made fatherless by the bullet of an ambushed assassin? Has what men call politics so unsexed you that you can approve the murders and smile on the murderers? Think it may be your fate to see husband or father dying in his blood, causelessly murdered. The blood of our father is not yet dry; but neither now, nor even when it shall have faded out of his dying bed, and the memories of men, we, his daughters, can do nothing to avenge him because, forsooth, he died a Radical. Let these things go on, and since men seem to have lost their manhood, a Deborah or a Judith may yet arise to avenge the oppressed. Use, then, your influence, women of Georgia, to avert the horrors which must ensue if these deeds are much longer permitted to go unpunished.

People of the United States, you call yourselves a nation! You boast that wherever your flag floats it protects your citizens! True it may do so in Cuba and Paraguay, but here under its very folds your citizens are murdered for no other reason than because they loved that flag, the emblem of nationality. We were told that after General GRANT's election we should have peace, but there is no peace. The lives of Union men are in more danger than when arrayed in hostile ranks against the armies of the rebellion. You may cry peace, peace, but again I say there is no peace; the war is as flagrant now as in 1864, more barbarous, for no prisoners are taken, no quarters given. The black flag is raised against all Republicans. Yet you listen to and read the tale of the oppression and murder of patriots with an incredulous smile. A tithe of that tale has never been told, and never will be until the judgment trump shall call the unrecorded victims from their hidden graves. The land reeks with innocent blood, yet the nation cannot avenge it because something in the Constitution forbids. Away with all constitutions when they stand in the way of justice.

People of Georgia and of the United States, I come before you in this unwonted, and, perhaps, you may think, indecorous manner, to plead the cause of the widow and the fatherless. The murderers of my father go free and unmolested, even honored for their deed, while he lies in a bloody grave. They are well known and can be named, yet not a step has been taken to bring them to justice. They are of the aristocracy, the chivalry, the decency, (?) while he was only a Radical. I have no recourse but to appeal to the people of Georgia and of the nation, for retribution upon them and their secret clan of assassins. Such an appeal I hereby solemnly make.

PENELOPE ADKINS,

WARRENTON, Warren County, Ga., May 20.

The Strike in the Trenton Potteries.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, June 5.

The differences between the employing potters and their hands came up for discussion at the regular meeting of the Board of Trade on Thursday evening, (of which meeting the *State Gazette* was the only journal to publish a report.) Both sides were represented. The employers made their statement of the case, and proposed to submit the two lists—the old and new—to any accountant to decide if there was any reduction as a whole. The employes, through their representatives, admitted that the new list increased the price on certain classes of hollow-ware, but alleged that of this class little was manufactured, while the articles on which the price was reduced were in constant and steady demand. They proposed to submit the whole matter of difference to the arbitration of impartial men, both parties to the dispute pledging themselves to abide by their decision. This proposal was regarded favorably by many members of the Board of Trade, and was argued with considerable force in several speeches. The employers, however, do not seem willing to accede to it. They say that to submit to such a course would be to give the management of their own business into the hands of men over whom they have no control—that they have made arrangements to procure a sufficient number of hands from Germany, who will arrive within a few weeks, and that in the meanwhile all of the old hands who choose, may come to work at the prices of the revised list. This the men refuse, and declare that while they are willing to agree to any reasonable compromise, or to abide by an arbitration, they will not submit to the revised list, and are prepared to stand out as long as the employers continue to refuse the terms proffered, which they (the workmen) consider fair and liberal.

The City Physician of Chicago Nonplussed.

From the Chicago Journal, June 2.

On Monday evening, about 10 o'clock, a policeman of the First Precinct observed a man walking, or rather dragging himself along, in a very peculiar manner, on Washington-street, near Clark. Supposing the man to be drunk, the policeman approached him, intending to take or send him home, but on closer inspection it was found that the straggler was not intoxicated. On being questioned, he returned no answer; his eyes were open, and seemed fixed with a strong wild gaze which suggested insanity. The policeman concluded to take the strangely acting wanderer into custody, and he was accordingly conveyed to the Armory, where he was recognized as JOSEPH IRETON, a young man about 25 years of age, formerly head waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel, and but lately released from one of the city prisons, where he had served a short sentence. He was questioned by the station keeper and others, but gave no reply, and it seemed to be evident that he was in a state of partial coma. He was finally locked up in the witness room, having first been laid upon a bed.

Yesterday he was found to be in the same condition as upon the previous night, and Dr. QUALES, the city physician, was summoned. The doctor seemed to be unable to determine exactly what malady, if any, the man was laboring under, and after a careful and very interesting examination of his patient, pronounced the case to be one of the strangest that he has ever witnessed. The patient was in the same singular condition at a late hour last night, and the case appears to be one of no ordinary interest.

THE CROPS.

The Crops in Tennessee.

From the Nashville Press & Times, June 2.

From every portion of the State we have the most cheering intelligence from the growing crops. The Spring, for the most part, was very favorable for farming operations, and its opportunities were energetically improved. An unusually large area was put in cultivation, and the husbandmen are vigorously applying the tickling hoe and cleaning plow. Their activities and energies are proportional to the gigantic scale of operations which they laid out at the beginning of the planting season. In portions of the cotton district, the stand is not as good as usual, but the vigorous and healthy growth of the plant promises a supply of the deficiency in the yield. The prospects for maize, oats and barley could not be better. From East Tennessee, the wheat-producing section of the State, we have the most gratifying reports in regard to this crop. It is almost ready for the reapers, and the yield can be counted with a good degree of certainty. Whilst a much greater breadth has been sown, the average yield per acre will not fall far short, if it does not equal that of 1857, the year famous throughout the whole country for its bountiful harvest.

Crop Prospects in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal, May 29.

From a careful examination of our State exchanges, we find the growing crops everywhere throughout the State reported as most flourishing. The wheat never looked better, is a remark heard on every hand, and if no misfortune overtake the growing crops we shall have a much larger yield than has ever been harvested in Indiana. The corn crop is late, in fact planting is not yet completed, but when entirely through the amount planted will be large, and with our present warm weather it will rapidly develop, and we may reasonably expect a large yield of this great staple. Fruit of all kinds will be abundant. Apples and peaches promise much more than an average yield, and all kinds of small fruit will be plenty.

Heavy Rains in Ohio—Injury to the Crops.

From the Columbus Journal, June 1.

The heavy rain of Sunday night and yesterday brought the Scioto up to the high water mark, caused all the smaller streams to roll as rivers, and put acres of our low grounds under water. The volume of water in the river increased very rapidly yesterday, standing some eight or ten inches higher last evening at dark than yesterday morning. Railroad men were quite uneasy, but no positive injury was reported, except on the Hocking Valley Railroad, between Westchester and Groveport. This injury detained the trains yesterday, but was repaired so that the up train came over last evening.

The injury to the corn crop just planted will be considerable, and the fields not yet planted are in bad condition. In many localities the corn planted early is showing nicely above the ground, and thus escapes injury except where it is washed out or flooded. Corn planted later, it is thought, will rot, and many fields will have to be replanted. The wheat will be injured but little, though in some places in the bottom fields it has been flattened by the beating rain, this flattening progress having been made easier by the luxuriant growth.

The meadows and pastures of course are doing extremely well under this watery pressure. In some localities west, farmers report that meadows which were clear of weeds of every description last season are this year overgrown with a peculiar weed that did not grow there at all last year.

The Patriot Dead—Eloquent Address of Vice-President Colfax.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX made the following address at the decoration of the soldiers' graves in South Bend, Ind., on Sunday:

SOLDIERS AND FRIENDS: No eloquence can be as commanding as the eloquence of these graves; no flowers of rhetoric as appropriate as these flowers of Spring with which we honor the remains of the patriot dead. We are proud of our country, and prouder of our title of American citizens. We deem it an inestimable privilege to live in this famous land, but our brothers who sleep here the sleep that knows no waking till the resurrection morn, not only lived for this nation, but they died for it. They were our brothers, our friends, our neighbors in the days when peace reigned. We met them in our streets, in stores and workshops, on their farms and in the forests; but the hour of national peril came, and these quiet, peace-loving citizens were transformed into heroes. They rose from the sphere of the citizen to the plane of the patriot. With the courage of the warrior, they knew too what war means. War is the sundering of the dearest ties. War is turning one's back on wife, and children, and home. War is the wearisome march and the privations of the camp. War is life ebbing away in the hospital or the prison pen. War is the life destroying collision of contending legions. War is the bursting shell and the thousands upon thousands of unseen bullets, speeding death in every direction. War is the open-mouthed cannon making windows of victims, through the ranks of armies. War is the empty sleeve and the weary crutch. War is force, bloodshed, anguish, death. To this harvest of death these brave men willingly went forth. The Spartan band of LEONIDAS at the Thermopylean Pass were not more heroic and self-sacrificing; CURTIUS, who leaped into the yawning gulf to save with his own life his nation's life, was not more daring. Do we not owe them, therefore, the homage we so willingly render to-day? They were not only patriotic, and brave, and daring, but they were martyrs also. The supporters of religion gave their lives for a principle. These martyrs of patriotism gave their lives for an idea. It was the grand idea of American nationality that inspired them to sacrifice, and transformed them from peaceful citizens into patriotic heroes. It was to save the dear old flag from dishonor, and the nation they loved from destruction, that they gave their lives. Some lived to see the victory won for which they had periled so much; but many of them passed away before the hour of triumph, in the darkness of night, before the bright rays of the morning came. Some sleep in this city of the silent dead, near to the friends they loved while living. Many returned not, living nor dead, but lie in distant cemeteries; or, sadder than all, have over them the tombstone marked "unknown." But whether here or far away, a preserved Republic honors all their memories and gratefully enshrines their patriotic pride in undying history. We cannot add to the glory or honor, or renown of these whose death saved for us our country; we cannot make sacred the grounds wherever they lie: we may adorn with loving tributes the resting-places of our beloved dead; the flowers which are strewn here may symbolize the living fragrance of their memory; but we shall honor them the most by having their example teach us to love our country more, to value its dearly-purchased institutions more, to prize its manifold blessings more, and to advance its greatness and true glory more. And thus, as we bare and bow our heads in their honor, on this commemorative day, we shall appreciate more truly and thoroughly those priceless privileges for which they sacrificed all they had—home and happiness and life—to preserve for us and for the generations that are to follow us when we, too, have passed away.

Political Views of General Lee.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 4.

There is the best authority for stating that General ROBERT E. LEE, whose usual reticence on political subjects is well known throughout the country, has several times of late given, without reserve, his opinion about the present situation in Virginia. He expresses himself as unqualifiedly opposed to the test-oath and disfranchising clauses of the Constitution, but says that if he had a vote it should be given for that instrument as expurgated, as the only means of averting the serious dangers that threaten the Commonwealth in case of a continuance of military rule with WELLS in the Gubernatorial chair. The election of Colonel WALKER, and of sound Conservative candidates for the Legislature, he deems of vital importance to the interests of Virginia, as a step toward relieving the new Constitution in the future of any minor obnoxious features that it may retain after it shall have been expurgated.

A JOKE ON A HOTEL KEEPER.—One of our Portland hotel keepers was not long since victimized in the following manner: A. B. went to him and engaged board by the week at $10 per week. "Now," said A. B., "I may be absent occasionally; what deduction will you make for that?" "Fifty cents a meal and fifty cents a lodging," replied the landlord. Time wore on, and A. B. was sometimes there and sometimes not. After a while the landlord presented his bill for three weeks' board—$30. In a short time A. B. appeared with a counter bill of deductions for meals and lodgings missed: Meals eaten, three, $1 50; lodgings seven, $3 50; meals missed, sixty, $30; lodgings missed, fourteen, $7; balance in favor of A. B., $2. Landlord, of course, was a little astonished at the result of the reckoning and, therefore, said not a word, for the best of reasons, that he couldn't think of anything that would do justice to the subject. Whereupon A. B., to relieve the landlord's perplexity, remarked with cool urbanity, "Well, never mind the $2; I'll take it out in board." Lanlord couldn't see how to keep even with such a boarder, and so the connection between him and A. B. as landlord and boarder came to an end.—*Portland Oregonian.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 6, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

The most complete arrangements have been made on the railroads for the transportation of peaches to the Northern markets, and at much lower rates than formerly. It is expected that the Maryland and Delaware Railroad will be completed to Easton by the time peaches are ripe, and then two trains daily will be run to the Delaware Railroad. With these trains all the fruit along the road can be shipped and landed in New-York in a few hours after shipment.

A proposition is before the City Council of Baltimore to erect a sea wall on the northeast end of the city property near the Marine Hospital ground, on the south side of the river, and extending along the entire water front of the city. The object of the improvement is to form a place for dumping the city rubbish, and thus make wharf property for the city.

According to the report of the Superintendent of the carriers' department of the Chicago Post Office, just made, the number of letters, newspapers, &c., delivered in that city in May was 985,592; collected, 648,899; letters received for distribution, 4,243,854; sent from the office, 5,757,802, and registered letters for distribution, 10,482.

In consequence of recent lawlessness on the Neutral Lands in the Counties of Cherokee and Crawford, Kan., and the unsettled state of affairs, Governor HARVEY has issued a proclamation enjoining the people therein "to yield due obedience to the officers of the law, to cease all acts of violence and lawlessness, and to look to the properly constituted authorities for the redress of grievances and the determination of legal rights."

A dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says that one FRED. K. FOREMAN is about to undertake a lecturing tour through the Southern States, with a view to the extensive introduction of coolie serfdom throughout the South.

Hon. RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., has withdrawn his suit against the City of Cambridge, Mass., for omitting his name on the voting list last August, because he was a candidate for election to Congress in another district, the Essex District, in opposition to General BUTLER.

Suits have been begun in the United States Court, at Cincinnati, against HAMILTON I. MILLER and his sureties for various violations of the Revenue law, in which the amount sought to be recovered for taxes and penalty is $820,000. The investigation will bring up for settlement the question whether tax and penalty can be collected on illicit whisky after it has been destroyed by fire.

Mrs. BAKER, the victim of the recent shooting affair at Portland, Me., was quite comfortable at last accounts, and it is probable that she will recover.

The counsel for Mrs. MADAN, convicted recently of poisoning her husband in Canton, Mass., has obtained the allowance of the bill of exceptions in her behalf, which carries the case before the next session of the full Supreme Bench for arguments in criminal cases. If any one of the exceptions is sustained she will have a new trial. If all are overruled, she will be sentenced to death.

The citizens of Fall River will celebrate to-morrow (Monday) the resumption of the steamboat line between that city and this by the ringing of bells, salutes and a banquet. Distinguished visitors from this City, Boston and Newport will be present and participate in the ceremonies.

Mr. L. Y. COLLINS, a very respectable farmer, residing in Brunswick, near Troy, committed suicide yesterday noon by hanging himself in his barn. He was 46 years of age. Last Winter he received injuries from a fall, which produced a severe spinal affection, resulting in mental derangement, and this is the only cause assigned for the act.

A man named PEETECH was killed on Friday in CROUCH & Co.'s sawmill, in Rochester, N. Y., by the bursting of an iron fly-wheel.

In the well-known breach-of-promise suit at Augusta, Me., brought by Miss LAWRENCE against DRAPER COOKE, wherein the jury rendered a verdict of $8,500 for the plaintiff in October, 1867, the full Court, yesterday, in that city, rendered an opinion sustaining the exceptions taken by the defendant, and ordered a new trial.

The ceremony of decorating the graves of Confederate soldiers at the Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, took place yesterday afternoon. The exercises consisted of prayer and short addresses, and music by a band. About two hundred and forty graves were covered with flowers.

An Augusta, Ga., dispatch reports the discovery of a plot to burn the town of Lexington, Ga., the county seat of Ogelthorp County, and then massacre the inhabitants. Its authority is a statement in the Elberton *Gazette*. The Sheriff is arresting negroes, so the story goes, and has already shot and killed one who resisted.

It is said that nearly all the "saloons" have disappeared from Montreal, and that they have been replaced by restaurants and hotels. That is to say, the resolution of the License Board not to license saloons has induced the owners of such establishments to change their names without changing their character.

JAMES H. BROWN, who shot his wife at Berea, Ohio, recently, from the effects of which she soon after died, has been indicted for murder in the first degree by a special Grand Jury, and has entered a plea of not guilty. Before the death of his wife he was committed to jail upon the charge of shooting with intent to kill, to which he pleaded guilty.

A case recently came before the new Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, in which a claimant for a widow's pension showed that she had been charged an extortionate fee by a claim agent. The Commissioner at once ordered the agent's name to be stricken from the list of agents now practicing before the bureau, and that the papers be sent directly to the claimant.

The proprietor of the largest bakery in the United States—which is situated in Chicago—died on Thursday. His name was JOSEPH M. DAKE, and he formerly resided at Pager Corners and Saratoga, N. Y.

Mr. JOHN MURRAY, of Portsmouth, Va., an old and respected citizen, was shot and killed yesterday by a young man named ALEXANDER PERRY, whom he had assaulted and shot at, evidently with the intention of killing, because he believed he had seduced his daughter.

Among the graves decorated in Portland, Me., on "Decoration Day" were those of BURROUGHS and BLYTHE, the American and English naval commanders who fell in the *Enterprise* and *Boxer* combat off Portland Harbor in 1812, the tomb of Commodore PREBLE, the cenotaph in memory of the American sailors who fell before the walls of Tripoli, and the graves of several victims of the Mexican war.

The new marriage law of Ohio, just printed, prohibits marriages between first cousins, and of girls under sixteen years of age, and of girls, or "young ladies," under twenty-one years of age without the consent of their parents. Under the old law girls over fourteen years of age were allowed to marry with consent of their parents, and those over eighteen to marry without consent.

Rev. C. E. CHENEY, Rector of Christ Church in Chicago, has been notified by Bishop WHITEHOUSE, that unless he ceases his omission of the word "regenerate" in the baptismal service by to-morrow, (Monday,) he will be tried, with the object of deposing him from the ministry. Mr. CHENEY is a radical low churchman, one of the signers of the call for a protesting Convention to be held in Chicago on the 16th inst. He declares that he cannot sanction the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

The new St. Peter's Church in Rochester, N. Y., has been provided with a chime of bells at a cost of $4,000. The bells are twelve in number, which will enable the ringer to indulge in a wider range of music than before the church was burnt, when there were only nine.

Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY, formerly Police Justice, and now Register of this County, sailed for Europe yesterday in the *City of Paris*. A large company of his friends chartered the steamboat *P. C. Schultz*, and accompanied him down the Bay.

Two more men have been arrested for complicity in the incendiary burning of the BRIGGS BROTHERS' stables, West Twenty-third-street, in December last. These persons are ROBERT BRIGGS, one of the firm; and HENRY C. ROSS, the foreman of the stables. MCGONIGLE, who was formerly in the employ of the Messrs. BRIGGS, made affidavit that he overheard conversations between the accused and others tending to show their knowledge of, and connection with, the crime. Both parties gave bail in $50,000 to appear for examination on Monday.

Sheriff O'BRIEN has been presented with an elegant carriage, which cost $550; double and single sets of harness, gold-plated, $800; a pair of fast horses, $2,000, and carriage appointments, $450, by the employés of his office.

The Police made 1,507 arrests in this City last week.

A meeting of property owners, opposed to the widening of Broadway between Thirty-second and Fifty-ninth-streets, was held at the Coleman House last evening. It was resolved to employ counsel to test the validity of the bill authorizing the proposed widening of the street.

Mr. Forster's Speech—The American Side.

Mr. FORSTER has no doubt intended in his speech, which we commented upon a few days ago, to do full justice to the American side of the question. His friendly bearing toward this country, when we most needed friends, and when to stand for us was to be exposed to all sorts of obloquy and reproach, is a sufficient assurance of his impartiality in this dispute. But we cannot but think he has done meagre justice to the American position. The great object of the early declaration of neutrality by the British Government, he urges, and of his own support of it, was to prevent the friends of the South from fitting out privateers in British harbors against Northern commerce.

This seems to us a peculiarly weak defence of the British position, and we trust that not many of our friends in England were so affected by it at the time as to have joined in Mr. FORSTER's demands for a declaration of neutrality.

The only power whom the British Government knew at that stage of the conflict was a friendly one, the United States of America. They had not even heard of the blockade of the Southern ports when the declaration was indicated by Earl RUSSELL in the House of Commons. They merely knew of a tremendous internal struggle in this country.

If any expeditions were being fitted out in British ports, or privateers were prepared to be sent forth to cruise against our commerce, it was simply piracy, and should at once have been checked and punished both under municipal and international law. There needed no declaration of neutrality to stop such expeditions. We have at this moment a somewhat similar condition of things on our own coast. For months an armed rebellion has been going on in the Island of Cuba against the Spanish Government. Innumerable efforts are being made here to fit out privateers against Spanish commerce, and to land supplies and arms on the coast of Cuba. Our Government has made every exertion to arrest these expeditions; and though a few unimportant cruisers with small supplies may have eluded the vigilance of our authorities, the most of these unlawful enterprises have been checked in the outset. The United States Government have not needed a declaration of neutrality to make them enforce international law. The Cuban expeditions are simply illegal enterprises against a Power now on terms of amity with this country. The cruisers, if they escaped and plundered Spanish commerce, would be pirates. If they entered our harbors they would undoubtedly be seized by our authorities, and their officers and crew would render themselves liable to be tried as pirates. Very possibly, as Mr. FORSTER says, would have been the case in the English Courts toward Confederate cruisers, public opinion would not have allowed them to be punished as pirates; still their destructive course against the commerce of a friendly Power would have been arrested.

We venture to say that at the present time, the sympathy of our people is quite as strong in favor of the Cuban insurgents, as was that of the English early in 1861 for the Southern rebels. But here law is carefully observed, and our Government has made no haste to declare the rebels belligerents. We have been able to prevent the sailing of privateers without making a declaration of neutrality.

Undoubtedly, as Mr. FORSTER remarks, a declaration of belligerancy and neutrality must eventually have come; but *time* at that stage of our conflict, had an immense moral value. The declaration at that emergency was a public statement to the world that the South was a Power, and like any belligerent, could take advantage of all the aids which neutrals could afford. It put the rebel Confederacy for the time among nations. It gave immense confidence to Southern leaders and masses, and encouraged the universal delusion that Europe would interfere in their favor. It said to the timid and faint-hearted at the North that, in the opinion of England, the Union was permanently broken, and two hostile Powers would henceforth dispute for this continent.

With scarcely a ship on the sea, with only comparatively small bodies of men yet in arms, hardly known to the world, the Southern Confederacy was declared by that Proclamation a Power with the rights of a belligerent on the land and sea. Our people felt it at the time as a most unexpected and overwhelming blow; the rebels hailed it as an earnest of victory. It was worth undoubtedly to the South, in its moral effects, a heavy battle gained on the field.

A decorous delay, a waiting for weeks or months, till it appeared that the Confederacy had power enough to maintain itself, and certainly till a Confederate cruiser or privateer showed itself on the open sea, would have taken half the insult and harm from the measure.

Then Mr. FORSTER forgets that this hurried and premature declaration is considered by the American side as part and parcel of the admittedly unlawful expeditions of the *Alabama* and her consorts. The one is an expression of the *animus* which led to the treachery and hostility of the other. And the two taken together make the *lache* for which we demand reparation.

It is quite natural that an English orator should pick out Mr. SUMNER's weak points of "a pacific blockade," a "belligerency of land as distinguished from belligerency of water;" they are not positions we would undertake to defend. But for Mr. FORSTER to speak of the *Alabama* affair as "a mistake," is certainly a much milder term than he could expect Americans to use, or than he himself would have employed a few years ago.

The true and wise course to settle the whole matter, as he indicates, is evidently to put this distinct question before an arbitrator, and let the damages be assessed by this impartial authority.

Bread and the Ballot.

The question of Woman's Rights has now assumed a doubled and divided aspect; for, whereas the Woman's Suffrage Association, as its name implies, "has for its sole object the ballot for women," to use the language of a prominent member, the new movement just started in Thirty-eighth-street, by Miss CATHERINE E. BEECHER, proceeds, as is understood, on the theory that the primary need of woman is not the ballot, but better means of earning bread—not voting, but more, and more suitable, occupations. Gardens, apiaries, the nursery, the school-room, the sick-room, the places for raising cotton and silk—such are the appropriate "spheres" for woman, according to this theory of Woman's Rights, and not necessarily, or first of all, the polling-booth.

Thus we have already a rival to the suffrage movement in the field—the Beecher idea against the Stanton idea; the Twenty-third-street movement against the Thirty-eighth-street. Are they necessarily in antagonism? One would think not; but the *Revolution* must tell us about that. There is this point of difference, at least, between the two theories, that the one puts the ballot first and foremost among remedies for woman's depressed condition, while the other puts it second, if not actually hindmost. Neither party, however, has as yet declared adversely to the other, and perhaps both will work on harmoniously. Miss BEECHER's idea, nevertheless, holds that "the education of woman to womanly avocations" is the first step toward raising the suffering, and that a wide range of employment will then come to woman of necessity, through the laws of competition, and on the well-understood principles of political economy. Miss ANTHONY's idea is, that the first thing for woman to do is to "demand her rights at the ballot-box." The former school thinks that many women "now seek employment in trades properly belonging to the other sex;" the latter school scouts the idea of establishing any such "arbitrary theory" of male and female occupation. The first idea of the former, in brief, is bread for needy women; that of the latter is ballot for all women.

As we have said, there has as yet been no antagonism, apparently, between these two movements in Woman's Rights. The *World* says that the resolutions adopted by the Thirty-eighth-street movement will soon be made known, in which case their relation to the suffrage movement will be better defined. However, should hostilities be declared, the question would come, "Choose ye which ye will serve;" and the result would be a hotter "compaign" than even that which is now planning in behalf of "the Sixteenth Amendment."

Salaries of Public Officials.

The Canadian Legislature has acted with judicious liberality in fixing the Governor-General's salary at £10,000 ($50,000 gold) a year. The saying that "if you want a good article you must pay for it," is as true in regard to Viceroys as to anything else, and the position now held by Sir JOHN YOUNG is one which may at any moment demand the exercise of rare qualities. It is well known that the union of the British North American Colonies has not been accomplished without causing considerable jealousy and ill-feeling, and it became requisite that Lord MONCK's successor should be one who combined in an eminent degree the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. For this happy conjunction Sir JOHN YOUNG is very remarkable. It would be quite unreasonable to expect such a man to expatriate himself to a howling wilderness, such as Ottawa is, for five months of the year, just after the completion of an admirable but arduous career in Australia, without offering him an adequate remuneration. A British Colonial Governor is expected to entertain in a manner becoming the dignity of the representative of the Queen of England, and although he is supposed to expend his salary, it is very properly held that he should not be compelled to fall back upon his private resources, often very slender, to discharge the costs of official representation.

It is, we are confident, very much in consequence of their wise liberality to public men that the English are, on the whole, better served than any other people. None were more fully aware than the directors of the old East India Company, of the value of a good servant, and the folly of expecting to gain or retain such a treasure by parsimony.

It was by their wise policy in this respect that they owed the continuous services of CLIVE, WARREN HASTINGS and a host of heroes, who spent their energies in founding and consolidating a vast and opulent empire on behalf of a public company in a remote island.

A principal cause of the unsatisfactoriness of many of our public men and officials arises from the penny-wise policy, too often pursued here, of the niggard paymaster. This especially applies to judicial salaries, which are ludicrously incommensurate with the importance of the functions discharged, and the interests at stake.

The English Judges receive £5,000 a year and the Irish £3,500; large sums it is true, but then there is this great set-off to the expense—the public thoroughly respect both Judges and their judgments.

Justice for the Jubilee.

It appears, from the reminder and reproof of a contemporary, that our late panegyric on the Peace Jubilee omitted mention of one of its most salient features—that, so to speak, we performed "Hamlet" with the Prince's part left out; and we humbly apologize for the delinquency. The omission consisted in failing to note that when the "Star Spangled Banner" is sung by the chorus of 800, with the orchestra, the organ, the drums, guns, bells, band and battery assisting, there will be "an *additional verse*," by "the poet BALL." This, we admit, *was* an omission; but—who is "the poet BALL?" In the original "Peace Jubilee," chanted by JOHN MILTON, much was made of the "music of the spheres," and when this grand orchestral leader called, "Ring out, ye crystal spheres," it was understood that "the terrestrial ball" was one of those alluded to. However, we do not now pretend to maintain that MILTON's Ball was GILMORE's. But again, there was once a New-Jersey poet of this name, quite famous in connection with the request, "Rock me to sleep, mother." Is not *this* the present Ball of the Banner? Brilliant suggestion. Let us examine the verse itself for intrinsic evidence of the handiwork of the New-Jersey Ball. It runs thus:

> "Not as North or as South, in the future will stand,
> But as Brothers united throughout this broad land."

There it is, rich in its simplicity, and hardly needing to be set off with the refrain, "in the words of another," wherewith the "additional verse" concludes:

> "*And* the Star-Spangled Banner forever shall wave,
> O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

With such characteristic style and thought before us, we shall make bold to conclude, until some other Ball (or, perhaps, Mrs. Akers?) shall come to claim it, that the couplet is the product of the New-Jersey bard. And we say, in that view, that it is another stroke of GILMORE's genius to have secured and advertised this minstrel's services.

General Yellow Jack.

It is with a somewhat perplexed feeling that one reads in the newspapers just now, that "the Cubans in this City are overjoyed at the safe arrival of the American contingent, and also dwell with pleasant anticipations on the havoc which the yellow fever will soon make among the Spanish troops." And pray how is it with the American contingent? Are *these* men acclimated? On the contrary, they are mainly unaccustomed even to the heat and the exhausting temperature with which the Spanish soldiers are familiar; and we fear that the fever season will make sad inroads in their ranks, if they attempt vigorous campaigning. General Yellow Jack carries a two-edged sword, and it smites friend as well as foe. However, it is not probable that the ravages of the yellow fever, if suitable sanitary precautions are taken, will be as terrible as are anticipated. Very much more is often feared from local or endemic diseases than is really suffered by foreigners. So it was with the predictions of how disease would prostrate our army in Mexico; so again it was with our invasion of the South, and with the English invasion of Abyssinia. Nevertheless, slight or serious though his slaughter be, it is clear that foreign troops in Cuba will find General Yellow Jack a terrible enemy, fit to appall the stoutest-hearted soldier.

The Grand Competition for the Trade to the Pacific Coast.

The competition of the Pacific Railroad brings up to our business community many questions of importance in regard to the relative traffic to be expected by the land and water routes to the Pacific Coast. The general experience in this matter throughout the country is somewhat remarkable. The experts in steamboat and railway traveling assert that wherever a railroad is built near an old steamboat route, so far from injuring the business of the latter, it usually adds to it ultimately, from the increased development it causes of the adjacent country and the augmented passenger and goods traffic it produces.

This has been remarkably the case on the Hudson River and over the Sound. The boats go as full as ever, while the roads are crowded with freight and passengers. It is so on all the rivers of the country, where railways have opened the neighboring districts. The success of one line only builds up an opposition. Competition cheapens fares and freight charges, and enlarges business. Whatever developes the resources of a country adds to the wealth of the various lines of travel and carriage.

The competition of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Railroad, is on a grand scale. They bid for the trade to the far East and the traffic to our Pacific Coast. The one has a fleet of first-class steamers, valued at over $12,000,000, equal to the fleets of many European Powers, with experienced officers and managers, but is obliged to make a water distance of over 6,000 miles and to occupy at least three weeks in transit; while the other has only 3,000 miles by land, with a necessary time of not more than a week, and a vast capital to keep its roads in running order. At first sight, it would seem that the continental railroads had the game in their own hands, and would drive the steamship companies out of the field. Half the distance and one-third of the time are vast advantages.

But, on closer examination, it will be found that the two rivals are more nearly on an equality than at first appears.

The present fares by the Pacific Roads from New-York to San Francisco, with meals and sleeping cars, are said to be about $250; the emigrant's expenses will probably be about $75. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company can undoubtedly cut down this to $150 for first-class and $40 for steerage, and still make a profit. To do this they will probably be obliged to reduce the scale of accommodations, and have a much cheaper *ménage*. On all steamship lines an immense deal can be saved by close management, which is not so practicable on land.

The schedule time will be certainly lengthened, as speed is one of the great sources of expense. The consumption of coal is already cut down on these steamers in a remarkable manner. We believe they will also be forced to employ screw-propellers in place of side-wheel steamers, as these have been proved on the Atlantic to be much more economical than the latter. The business classes, to whom time is everything, it seems will generally prefer the land route; but families and working people and travelers will dread the long, dusty, dreary journey over the salt deserts of the centre of the continent, will be likely to prefer the route by sea. Many fear the security of these roads, knowing how carelessly the track is laid, and others will be alarmed at the possibility of an accident, which should leave a party in the midst of a trackless desert without food or water for hundreds of miles.

In the Winter, too, for two or three months, the present line of the Pacific Road will always expose it to be blocked by snow, and to an entire interruption of traffic. On the other hand, thousands of people will cross the continent once to see all its marvels and astonishing scenery—the "parks" of Colorado, the Mormon settlements, the Salt Desert, the Sierras and the Yosemite. Not unlikely the popular route will be to go by land to the Pacific Coast and return by water.

In freight the water-line will have evidently another advantage. Freight charges now from New-York to Ogden are said to be ten cents a pound; to San Francisco they must at least be twenty. By the mail steamers they are from three to six cents, and can be still lower. The great obstacle to the success of the Pacific Mail is the high charges of the Panama Railroad. Their monopoly of the transit of the Isthmus has enabled them to force passenger and freight rates to a most exorbitant height. It is possible that this grand competition with the Pacific Roads will compel even the Panama Company to lower their rates.

What route the great tea trade from China to our Eastern coast will take is still an open question. The Pacific Mail, through their China line, are doing their best to secure it for the Isthmus and their steamers. But the transshipments at San Francisco and twice at the Isthmus, are a serious objection. The gain in time from Canton to New-York by this route over the long sea route, is three months, but the additional cost is considerable. For this business, (except in the supply of the Pacific slope,) the continental railroads have no chance. And even if choice cargoes should now and then be sent overland to New-York, it is doubtful if they would much anticipate in time quick shipments by the Isthmus of Suez and London. They would certainly never reach Europe so quickly. In light, costly freights like silk or silk-worm's eggs, the land route over America would plainly have the advantage.

Whichever party in this great struggle for the traffic over a continent, gets the superiority, the public will reap the benefit. And the final result, corresponding to experience elsewhere, will no doubt be equally advantageous to both the competitors and the community. The immense development of the Pacific Coast will feed both lines, and make both highly prosperous.

The Ex-Queen's Birthday.

It is to be supposed that Queen ISABELLA feels very much flattered at hearing from Madrid the "official announcement" that her birthday is to be celebrated as usual in that city. But to us the news seems at first very much like a mockery. A worthy husband once called his spouse to his bedside, being in the article of death, and informed her that he felt that he should soon be no more. "I know it," replied the vivacious dame, with great alacrity, "but we will give you a fine funeral!" The Spaniards feel obliged to expel Queen ISABELLA, and make her life not worth a pin's fee should she set foot in her old kingdom; but they will at least be gallant enough to celebrate her birthday, as one of rejoicing for the boon of Providence. Is not this affair ridiculous?—one suspects that there must be a mis-statement in the telegraphic news regarding it. At any rate, whether the Madrid authorities have resolved to celebrate the day or not, it should seem that the decision is premature, as the Queen's natal day does not come until the 10th of October. There may be many a turn of fortune in the four months and more intervening—perhaps another dynasty will be set up, and then it will be *another* Queen's or King's birthday, and not ISABELLA's, which may call for popular celebration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is true that shad fishing on the Hudson was very unprofitable last season. If a contemporary, in making this statement, had added that owing to the defeat in the last Legislature of the bill protecting this and other fisheries of the State, the next seasons will be even more disastrous until the interest will be entirely ruined, it would have stated an opinion in which all persons acquainted with the subject unite. The public ought also to be warned that the rapacious fishermen are catching and sending to market shad which are too young for wholesome use. In a few years our supplies of good shad will depend wholly on Canada and New-England, where the streams have been restocked and the fish protected.

General PHILIP S. CROOKE is right when he says, replying to our *exposé* of the "job" of printing an index of the records of Kings County, that "it is by no means unusual that a public necessity may be classified as a palpable swindle, or a palpable swindle pass muster as a public necessity." We entirely agree with him, though not convinced by his letter that the "job" to which we have alluded comes under the former category. He advances as the chief argument in favor of the publication of the proposed index the statement that the index books are rapidly wearing out by frequent use. Perhaps; but why also do not the registries wear out, since they are used just as often as the index books, and it is certainly not proposed to publish them also. We cannot see the force of General CROOKE's reasoning.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Board of Underwriters has recommended to the various fire insurance companies of this City to charge fifty cents per $100 additional for the privilege of keeping on sale fireworks and such combustible material. This is a wise suggestion. The same Committee can do a good service in aid of the Board of Health if it will also adopt an additional charge, which will practically prevent the storage and sale of explosive oils below the standard quality.

We learn from the last report of the London "Home for Lost and Hungry Dogs," that no less than 30,000 dogs have received the benefit of this canine institution. In New-York, we have a canine institution known as the *pound*, the benefits of which must have been suffered by nearly 30,000 dogs.

Judge CARDOZO acquitted himself handsomely on Friday in the character of the modern Solomon. His decision in the case of the little girl, JANE MCCONNELL, who insisted on living with those she loved and who had protected her for years, was eminently proper and really humane, particularly as the Judge, not forgetting in his sympathy the legal rights of the mother, made his order temporary. Time and the display of a little kind feeling on the part of all concerned in the little family drama will bring about the desired reconciliation, and happily accomplish what Judge CARDOZO has so wisely begun. It is a great pleasure to commend the action of this officer—the more so as we seldom get an opportunity to do so conscientiously.

There is published in Chicago a Spiritualist paper called the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*. In a recent issue it calls attention to the fact that the peculiar institutions of Mormonism have almost entirely done away with "the greatest evil of the age—the sin of prostitution." But it thinks, after all, that it is a one-sided arrangement, and thus comments:

> "But the indulgence of one sex in any right, privilege or immunity, to the exclusion of the other, is contrary to the genius of America, established in natural right and enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, and inculcated in the Constitution of the United States; upon the authority of which we declare that a woman has just as much right to a plurality of husbands as men have to a plurality of wives; for it is an incontrovertible truth, that all men and women are born alike free and equal, and are by their Creator endowed with certain inalienable rights; and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

In other words "free love" would be a cure for prostitution. Very likely. But while thus careful of the rights of men and women, what provision is made for the *children?* It is sad to believe that Americans can swallow such stuff, either as "religion" or "philosophy."

It is a pity some of our female reformers could not have flourished in the time and realm of King THEODORE of Abyssinia. RASSAM's book relates the story of a dozen European shirts presented to His Majesty, who, on the first occasion of wearing one, lost all the studs. Thereafter, whenever the King put on a shirt he had to send for a tailor to sew it up in front; and when he took it off the same functionary had to be summoned to take out the stitches. No woman in Abyssinia was allowed to sew or do laundry work. This was among the duties of the sterner sex; while spinning and carrying wood and water were tasks assigned to the women of the household. However, this might not have been altogether as the *Revolution*-ists and *Agitators* of our day would like it; for after all, the fighting was left to the men, and as for the voting, the wily THEODORE did pretty much the whole of that himself.

For a hundred and nineteen years the Book Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor has been operating in its native country, England, and also in India, Africa, Australia, New-Zealand and America. The style of its labors may be learned from the fact that of the single book, BUNYAN's *Pilgrim's Progress*, they have sent out many thousands of a large illustrated edition, while the issue of the penny edition has reached nearly a *million copies*. Their publications are growing rapidly, and the demand for them is increasing all over the world. Organization, persistence and devotion to an object will accomplish wonders, and this Society, starting in a very humble way, is an eminent illustration of it.

The curious manner in which the new ideas are mingled with the old, in countries which, longing for the independence of manhood, still cling to their childish amusements, finds another illustration in Hungary. Italy, struggling and conquering freedom, yet had to ask and get from its new Government the paternal dispensation of the Royal Lottery. And now the Emperor-King FRANCIS JOSEPH has issued decrees establishing a new State Lottery in Hungary. He makes two notable stipulations, however. The net proceeds of the first drawing shall be applied to the purchase of objects necessary to primary instruction in schools; and in the distribution of them no account is to be taken of the nationality or creed of the pupils. It might be supposed that one of the first things "necessary to primary instruction" would be, sense enough to avoid lotteries.

If one landowner trespasses in drawing a boundary line or building a house or fence a single foot on the property of his neighbor, a litigation, that exhausts the estates for the benefit of the lawyers is pretty certain to follow. Why should we expect the more barbarous Indians to be less belligerent toward those settlers who trespass upon what they consider their rightful estates? The present Indian troubles are simple repetitions of others that have occurred in various parts of the country ever since JOHN SMITH and his adventurers fought the Pottawotamies in Virginia. The only instances on record of peaceful and cheap transactions with the Indians are those of WILLIAM PENN, who *bought* his land, and General SCOTT, who exchanged land with the Cherokees and put them out of the way of the westward-bound settlers.

The Orinoco, the great river of Venezuela, which for such vast reaches of its course has been fated to "hear no sound save its own dashings," is about to be opened to a regular system of trade and thoroughfare by the *Hero* steamer, belonging to the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company. This pioneer ship left New-York last Wednesday, to be followed by others in due time. These vessels can run for a thousand miles up that noble stream, through a country overflowing with resources—animal, vegetable and mineral—which are now lying comparatively waste and useless. It is a great and promising enterprise, and it cannot but serve the cause of American commerce in its own hemisphere and natural *habitat*.

A New-Orleans acquaintance protests against our giving General BEN. BUTLER credit for keeping the yellow fever from the Crescent City, and claims that it was a special Providence which protected the inhabitants. "Do you think," he argues, "that there is no mercy in Heaven, that it should at once afflict us with Yellow Jack and BUTLER, too?" The argument is witty, but we fear a little ungrateful also.

The Japanese are beginning to come to us like the Chinese—but in a better way; not in coolie gangs, but in families. Three of those last have arrived at San Francisco with one of the late Tycoon's Prussian officers, Mr. SCHELL; and a number of other families are preparing to follow, purposing to cultivate silk and tea, and bringing with them 50,000 infant mulberry-trees and six millions of tea-nuts. It is said some of the Northern Princes will also come over with their feudal or natural retainers; from which we are inclined to think that those Orientals, rushing in upon us, will actually "open up" and overrun this country long before we can do the same for theirs. They will assuredly do us great service; but they will give society a rather mottled or piebald appearance. It is a curious question, altogether, for the political economists and the social philosophers.

WASHINGTON.

Important Appointments—The Resignation of Minister Sanford—Mr. Corcoran's "Home for Indigent Women"—The National Banks—Personal.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 5.

Several appointments of importance were made to-day. General C. C. ANDREWS, of Minnesota, who was appointed and confirmed Minister to Denmark, has been transferred to Sweden, vice J. J. BARTLETT, recalled. This is the position to which Hon. JOHN I. CARLISLE was appointed and confirmed, but subsequently reconsidered. JAMES LAREMIE GRAHAM, Jr., of New-York, was appointed Consul to Florence, and JOHN LYNCH, of Louisiana, a very prominent and influential Republican, was appointed Surveyor-General for the district comprising that State.

MINISTER SANFORD'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Mr. SANFORD, Minister to Belgium, which has heretofore been announced, was received at the State Department last Saturday and presented in Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, whereupon the nomination of J. RUSSELL JONES, of Illinois, followed. The question of this mission, as well as that of Spain, is, therefore, relieved of its most serious complication, and when the nominations are considered by the Senate they will be placed solely on their own merits. Since Mr. SANFORD was deservedly popular, this is fortunate for the new nominee.

MR. CORCORAN'S NEW CHARITY.

Mr. CORCORAN's new charity, the home for indigent widows in this city, is to be called the "Louisa," after his deceased wife. Sixty widows of officers, clerks, and other worthy public servants dying poor, are to be provided with neat and comfortable quarters during their lives, the work to be under the direction of five Washington ladies, to be chosen by himself or his trustees. As vacancies occur in the original number they are to be filled by the lady managers. The edifices for this charity and the grounds connected with them will cost Mr. CORCORAN over $200,000.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency is engaged in transmitting to the National Banks the usual notification to forward a sworn list of their stockholders as they will stand on the 1st of July, 1869.

PERSONAL.

The President and party returned to-night from Annapolis, having first proceeded to Baltimore and thence by rail to this city. He will leave for West Point about the 10th inst. General PORTER, Private Secretary, who was elected to deliver the address before one of the literary societies of Princeton College this week, returned last night. Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Representative KETCHAM, of New-York, also Representative COWLES, of the Cayuga District, and Colonel J. B. STONEHOUSE, of Albany.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 5.

POWER OF MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

Attorney-General HOAR has given an opinion on the case of JAMES WEAVER, a citizen of Texas, who was tried before a military commission appointed by the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District, under authority of section three of the act of March 2, 1867, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States. He was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hanged. Mr. HOAR decides that General REYNOLDS had power to try the prisoner by military law, as a military commission in Texas in September, 1868, had jurisdiction over a citizen not in naval or military service, charged with the murder of another citizen, and under indictment and arrest in the State Courts therefor.

SPANISH SHIPS AND THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The following dispatch has been received from the Secretary of State of Ecuador:

REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR, QUITO, May 1, 1869.

Señor Don James H. Causter, Consul-General of the Republic in Washington:

The Governors of the allied Republics of Peru, Chili and Bolivia have agreed, at the solicitation of the representatives of the Ecuador Republic, not to act in hostility to the Spanish merchant ships that come to trade in the ports of this nation, in pursuance of the passes issued by the Government or by its diplomatic agents or consuls abroad.

In virtue of this agreement, His Excellency, the President of the Republic, seeing no obstacle in commerce with Spain, I have received orders to confer on you especial authorization to forward the passes referred to the Spanish merchant ships that wish to come to the ports of this Republic, which I am pleased to communicate to you, in order that this concession to commerce shall obtain the end indicated. God guard you.

R. CARJAVAL.

THE WHISKY TAX.

Deputy Commissioner DOUGLASS has written the following letter to the Collector of the Ninth Ohio District:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 31, 1869.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 25th inst., relative to certain spirits owned by Messrs. WOODWARD & WASHINGTON, I have to say that the terms of the Commissioner's letter of the 14th of April, 1869, relative to the collection of the tax on spirits produced prior to July 20, 1868, will not be altered in any respect, except where stamps were paid for prior to, even though they may not have been delivered to the Collector until after the 14th of April, 1869. Leakage on spirits produced prior to July 20, 1869, upon which the tax has been paid prior to April 14, 1869, will be allowed as heretofore, upon a strict compliance with the requirement of the regulation.

THE MISSION TO LIBERIA.

JOHN M. LANGTON having declined the mission to Liberia, his brother CHARLES has been appointed in his place.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

No fractional currency was issued during the week ending June 5.

To the National Banks and others	$117,576
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for circulating notes of the National Banks	342,891,200
Security at the date of the last report	28,786,350
Mutilated bills burned during the week	123,000
Total burned heretofore	13,870,327
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	199,820
Total issued previously	13,662,038
Balance due for mutilated bills	139,469
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,842,182
Fractional currency destroyed during the week	390,400

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has made the following appointments:

C. C. Andrews, of Minnesota, Minister Resident to Stockholm; James L. Graham, Jr., United States Consul at Florence; Charles R. Mobly, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida; John Lynch, of Louisiana, Surveyor-General of the District of Louisiana. John P. Bigelow has been appointed Chief of the Loan Branch of the Treasury Department, *vice* W. H. Andrews, resigned. Oscar D. Madge has been appointed Chief of the Special Agency Division of the Treasury, *vice* Colonel Guthrie, resigned.

NAVAL.

Assistant Surgeons Wunderlich, Rabin and Marmion have been ordered to Philadelphia on the 15th inst., for examination, for promotion. Assistant Surgeon Owen is ordered to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal. Surgeon Gillespie is detached from the Navy-yard at Mare Island and ordered to the *Mohican*.

THE BATTLE OF THE BLONDES.

In Paris, in the most licentious days of the old *régime*, there were a few pretty women, who, according to a witty chronicler of the time, were sadly given to having brilliant little suppers and violating all the common duties and decencies of life. History ever repeats itself. So in the present, we fear slightly dissolute, days of our own gay City, we have among us, it seems, a bevy of imported British theatrical beauties, who possess a similar taste for, at least, the supping and the sinning, though they may lack that brilliancy which gave to French licentiousness some redeeming gild. This band of beauties are popularly known as "blondes." This titular distinction they derive, like the officers in their national army, by purchase. For the golden hues from which they take it, though they may seem to the young poetic *parquetter* as beams of sunlight, are really but a rosy fiction, the concoction of some corner chemist, or born in some ambitious barber's dream. This coloring love's elixir they draw not from the fount of nature, but from a Dr. Dulcamarra's flask. But the glitter is all on the outside, there is not a glimmer of light from within. Lord BYRON tells us that in the harem "learning would soon make a pretty schism;" so while these blondes are most prodigal in the display of all their other beauties, they throw over their brains an impenetrable covering of concealment, which might, with advantage to the modesty of woman and the morals of man, be slightly extended to other gifts.

Of the value of the wretched verbiage usually given them to utter they seem as unconscious as their audience. Sir RICHARD STEELE on one occasion, observing in a pretty servant girl an air of excitement of which she seemed destitute before, ventured to hazard a guess that she had on a new pair of garters. Should the blonde beauty exhibit similarly any momentary gleam of intellectual excitement and the stereotyped simper swell into a smile, our poetic *parquetter* may venture a trifle that the liberal and enterprising manager has given her a new pair of silks. Even those portions of the person on which this style of drama depends are as naked of those graces of motion which lend such a poetic charm of attraction, as they are of all other covering. There is none of the harmony, the softness, the voluptuous dreaminess of the representative Greek statue in their dance. They jump, hop, twirl and break down with a certain coarse vigor, and they most resemble a turnstile in a fit of vertigo when they fancy they are achieving the highest effort of art. Still they have their little time of triumph, of much profit to others, profitless, we hear, and brief to them. While they are the fashion they are followed at the two theatres of Tammany and Niblo's, which are devoted to this elevating school of art, by a crowd of rare and delicate specimens of inanity,—foolometers who act to the shrewd, coarse manager as barometers to the treasurer, directing by the degree of rapture of their senseless approbation when to crowd and when to shorten sail. Remembering that, from the days in which HOMER gave song down to those in which Judge DOWLING gives judgment, gentle woman has been the fruitful spring of war, it would be a wonder to us if those beautiful blondes had broken away without giving cause of battle. Indeed, it seemed somewhat like a stain upon the chivalry of young New-York, if BURKE's ideal of that nurse of manly sentiment still lives, that so many looks should have threatened these beautiful blondes with insult without a solitary sword leaping from its scabbard to avenge. The battle, however, has at last come. The story of its coming is a simple one.

For a considerable time the many in this country who regard the drama as one of the noblest and most elevating branches of art, have seen with sorrow that while all the other arts are advancing, the drama alone, in spite of some noble exceptional efforts, is in decline, and that the theatre, instead of being dedicated to its proper province of proferring a high intellectual or, as might be, a gay and graceful amusement, had become in many instances a place of licentious exhibition and demoralizing resort. This feeling born in the "Black Crook" has grown and strengthened with this blonde business, and if this style of art is permitted to ride rampant much longer, must eventually make extinct, as it is now doing, the old school of artists, and apply the torch to the dramatic pile. Already the enemies of the drama on every side are using it to give sting to their strictures. But recently a lady, whose opinions carry some weight from her abilities and age, Miss OLIVE LOGAN, in our own columns published a letter, since extensively copied, making statements as to the stage, and the queries propounded to artistic neophytes which could not for a moment catch credence but for this blonde disgrace. Though Miss LOGAN's statements have audacity enough to satisfy DANTON, we should be sorry to believe that she dipped her shafts in any of the poisoned remembrances of bitter failures she achieved long before the drama was subject to its present reproach. Still less could we fancy that it is from her own long personal experience she draws her assertion that it is impossible to retain respectability and obtain success in a profession on whose pages many members of her own family find honored place. But the experience of others teaches them that in the ranks of the profession may be found many noble and gentle women whom no consideration would tempt to give up their homes and their children, and who possess, with beauty of person, a radiance of intelligence and refinement of mind that would give grace and charm to any sphere. And it is in protection of this sphere, the only one left open to such women as a field of honorable labor, and in defence of a branch of art, which, when properly regulated, is calculated to afford so much refined delight that we, and nearly all those to whom is intrusted the direction of opinion on matters of art, deem it a duty to extinguish, if possible, a style of entertainment which degrades, and must eventually destroy, the drama. There is no pleasure to us in harpooning minnows, and these poor blondes themselves are more subjects of pity than of anger. Many of them would prefer, doubtless, to pursue some less degrading branch of their profession. The attacks were, therefore, wisely and well directed against the real culprits, the managerial movers behind the scenes—sensual goats who browse upon these tender herbs, and draw the wages of their exposure.

There was a time in the story of the drama,—its most illustrious time,—when men like SHERIDAN and BYRON were at the head of theatres. In this country, too, we have had managers of cultivated taste, and can still point to names of men which carry to the office the feelings of gentlemen and scholars. But of what material are most of our modern managers composed? The spawn of some concert cellar, or taking their degrees among the diggings, tied to the tusks of some dramatic rhinoceros, and sent round between the acts to gather half-pence, they possess neither cultivation nor refinement, and would sacrifice at any moment for a dollar the dignity of their art. To the fire opened on this flock, solely for these causes, Mr. HENDERSON, the Etty of this style of art, and, *par excellence*, the expositor of the female form *in puris naturalibus*, answered with a feeble blast at one of those "great unpaid" symposia, surrounded by his blondes and stimulated by the supper or their smiles, by calling one of the most cultivated critics of New-York a "scoundrel and a liar." If the language was not in itself that of chivalry, it was delivered with the air of a crusader, ready to do battle for his blondes. The illness of the critic thus assailed threw in his place, unfortunately for Mr. HENDERSON, a knight who usually answers a touch upon his shield with the sharp end of his spear, Mr. GEORGE BUTLER, a critic remarkable for the accumulation of unpleasant facts and the closeness and vigor of their application. He resumed the attack with redoubled stroke, and learning that Mr. HENDERSON had, with gay audacity, vaunted his intention of enacting toward him those doughty deeds with which he threatened his predecessor, courted an encounter which, we presume in a moment of anger, resulted in an assault, some of the incidents of which have provoked much merriment. It is not our purpose or pleasure to defend this mode of redress, but if it be deemed irreconcilable with our more improved civilization, so also be it remembered is the language which provoked it. Nor should it be forgotten that this young "Lochinvar," who thus boldly entered Niblo's Garden and braved the bodkins of the entire blonde brigade, comes out from the West, and has not yet had time to submit the wilder instincts of that region to the refining and debilitating influence of our New-York code.

We presume that with the smoke of battle the prosecutions which are promised out of it will pass away. These managers are too wise in their generation to court an inquiry which would drag into public light some scenes which would compel the Grand Jury that found bills against Mr. BUTLER, to abate their exhibition as a public scandal and a shame. If, as an eminent foreign statesman asserted, such exhibitions as they deal in are the necessary accompaniments of civilization, there are at least certain by-places to which they should be confined. Dr. SPOLASCO was not permitted to drive down in a carriage and six, and cure diseases in the high street; he was compelled to confine his operations to a back parlor. Should it be otherwise, however much we may regret, which we sincerely do, that those optics of Mr. HENDERSON which seem to have worked so much fascination, should be temporarily shorn of their splendors, and his promontorial facial adornment be even feebly flattened, we feel sure that the public will look leniently on a blow which lets in the purifying waters to cleanse and sweep out those Augean stables over which he presides, and for which, in this country, he is mainly responsible.

THE STAGE.

Local Record and Announcements.

A close of the season, it seems, is not exactly to be looked for this year. At a few theatres a recess of a few nights may be taken, but the probability is that almost all will be tenanted without notable interruption. The Grand Opera House, however, passed out of sight as a local place of amusement, with the representation of last evening. Its early decease was not brought about by the heat, but rather by what the French term a concourse of unfavorable circumstances, of which frequent mention makes a rehearsal at present unnecessary. It will be reopened, we are told, in the Fall, when M. FECHTER and Mdlle. CARLOTTA LECLERCQ will occupy it. But—quoting still from the French—a great deal of water will flow under the bridges between now and then, and so much of it may be absorbed by railway stock as to bring about a change of proprietor, and, per consequence, a change of policy. Be this as it may, the Grand Opera House is not now open to the public, and the curtain has fallen upon the splendors of "Patrie." It will be long ere the same vail of Isis lowering will keep out of sight for an equal period, the blondes, the pantomimists and the burlesque dancers with which the City is now afflicted. The imported beauties, mimes and grotesques are in the zenith of their prosperity. They delight the frequenters of Wallack's on and after to-morrow, and continue to attract audiences to Niblo's, to Wood's, to the Waverley and even to the Old Bowery, where sensational, but still interesting dramas are to be set aside for "Ixion." At the Olympic, of course, pantomime keeps on the even tenor of its way, but it were insulting to speak of the genuine humor of Mr. FOX, and of the grace of Mlle. SANGALLI and Mlle. KIRALFY in the same breath with the questionable fun of Miss THOMPSON and the gambols of the Clodoches. The appearance of the Kiralfy Troupe at the Olympic, by the by, was, with the first performance of "Chilpéric," at the Theatre Français, the only event of the week that has just ended without deserving any extended review. The present one holds forth little promise of novelty. At Wallack's, as set forth above, the Lauri Troupe appear to-morrow in "Old Mother Hubbard;" Miss ROSE MASSEY and Miss EFFIE GERMON are part of the company. At the Fifth-avenue Theatre, "Barbe Bleue" will be sung. At the Theatre Français "Chilpéric" will be represented for the last time but two; Mme. DESCLAUZAS then benefits, we observe, by its performance, which will be followed by the Gendarmes' Duet from "Genevieve de Brabant," interpreted by Mme. ROSE-BELL, and by the *beneficiaire*. At other houses there will be no change of moment. The Theatre Comique, we note, is to be closed until the Monday following, when it will once more court popularity. That popularity it will, of course, secure; the charms a burlesque troupe from England are to see to it. Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE, if we mistake not, first escorted Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her associates to this hitherto happy land. What punishment should be meted out to him?

Notes of Home.

THE RECENT MADRIGAL CONCERT.

A correspondent whose interest in and knowledge of musical matters is real, sends us the subjoined remarks upon the recent and very successful Madrigal concert:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a lover of old English music, no one can rejoice more heartily than I at the success of the concerts given by the Glee and Madrigal Society this Winter. But I think, from the very simplicity and modesty of the music, that this Society should be scrupulously accurate and unassuming in its manifestoes. In the programme of the last concert there were several errors which were unnecessary. If I am not mistaken the words "By Celia's Arbor" are MOORE's not BYRON's. They are so stated to be at least in the Novello copy of the music. The arrangement of "Since First I Saw your Face," differs materially from the original. It is only until recently that this beautiful madrigal (or, more properly, song) has been printed according to the original, but in Mr. JOHN HULLAH's part-music, published by LONGMANS, it is correctly printed. I am not sure that the modern arrangement is not an improvement, but the Society should at least inform the public that it is a modern arrangement. The words to the madrigal, "O, By Rivers," are not SHAKESPEARE's. As they appear in the programme, they are no one's in particular; but the original "Come Live with Me," (which, by the way, has been set to a beautiful part-song by STERNDALE BENNETT,) is MARLOWE's. Whether the "Spinnin' Wheel" is "entirely traditional" I will not attempt to say, not precisely getting at the meaning of the words. It has certainly been printed, words and music, in a collection of Scotch songs, edited by FINLEY DUN & JOHN THOMPSON, with only such differences as are always to be found in such ballads. For example: In the copy I have, the story is told by a third person, and there are some differences in various phrases of the song, the last and first especially. I have no intention of writing a criticism on the performance, but in view of the fact that it is ostentatiously announced that the madrigal and glee alike should be sung without accompaniment, I may remark that the running accompaniment which Mr. JOHNSON kept up with his foot was out of place, uncalled for and extremely annoying.

MAY 2, 1869. MADRIGAL.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW has returned to this City.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS sailed for Europe Wednesday. She returns in the Fall.

ADA WEBB has returned from a series of successful engagements in the Western cities. The young lady is now at her home in this City.

Mrs. MARY WALSH, of Brooklyn, has made a translation of "Die Heimath," under the title of "Home," which has been successfully produced in St. Louis by Miss KATE REIGNOLDS. Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON's "Home," which is the literal translation of the title, is founded upon this drama.

A benefit entertainment, we learn, is projected by the friends of Mr. WILLIAM A. MOORE, late business manager of the Broadway theatre. An attractive performance will be given, and, we sincerely hope, a profitable one. "The Débutante" will be one of the pieces enacted. Mr. DAN SYMONDS will represent *Achille Dufard*, and Mlle. SANGALI, his daughter, the heroine of the comedietta.

Mr. AUGUST PENNOYER is about to return from Europe, with Mr. HENRY HAIGH, tenor; Mr. HENRI DRAYTON, baritone; Miss BLANCHE ELLERMAN, soprano, and a contralto singer whose name is as yet unknown to us. These artistes are to join the Richmond troupe.

Miss SUSAN GALTON sang *Marguerite* in "Faust" at the Philadelphia Theatre Comique last week!

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON was last week at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Mr. SELWYN's benefit took place in Boston last week. His theatre was filled, applause and floral tributes were liberally bestowed, and the *bénéficiare* was, besides, made the recipient of a service of silver, the gift of the company, musicians, and *attachés* of the place. Boston will, this week, enjoy the performance of LINGARD and his troupe, and of ADA HARLAND and some New-York artistes, who will enact "The Forty Thieves," with New-York scenery and dresses.

The Boston *Post* is "informed, on what is regarded as good authority, that EDWIN BOOTH, the noted tragedian, and the beau ideal of young female America, is to wed Miss MARY MCVICKER in about three weeks. The ceremonies are to take place at that famous resort of fashion and gayety, Long Branch. This item of information will no doubt be read with interest by not a few young (and other) ladies of our city. Many will exclaim, alluding to his proposed reunion, and perhaps in a spirit of sadness and disappointment, 'What a pity!' "

LOTTA played last week at the Buffalo Academy of Music and benefited by an entertainment in which she assumed eight different characters. "The Female Detective, we may note, was then the (very classical) play.

Miss JENNIE WORRELL was recently presented with a set of diamonds, consisting of ear-drops and breast-pin, at Cleveland, Ohio. They cost over $1,800.

Mr. JAMES M. NIXON has concluded arrangements with the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad to transport his circus from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. The circus left Omaha on May 28, and will stop at all the principal places between that point and the Pacific Coast. A large menagerie of wild and tame animals is one of the features of the exhibition. This is the first attempt ever made to take a traveling "show" across the continent.

The Foreign Stage.

THE OPERA OF MARTHA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is enriched with some most readable gossip concerning the opera of "Martha." "The success of Herr VON FLOTOW's 'Martha,' which has been played a greater number of times, in a greater number of languages, and in a greater number of European cities than any opera of the day, with the single exception of the 'Trovatore'—which is the 'Martha' of serious opera, as 'Martha' is the 'Trovatore' of comic opera—is certainly," it says, "a phenomenon worth studying. To what is this success due? To the prettiness of the music, to the interest of the drama, to the well-balanced distribution of the four principal parts, to the 'Last Rose of Summer,' which gives a perfume to the whole work, or to the fact that three of the most charming prima donnas of the period—Mme. BOSIO, Mme. PATTI, Mlle. NILSSON—have taken a particular fancy to the character of the heroine? With regard to the last point, if the heroine is in herself an interesting personage, (and otherwise why should Mme. BOSIO, Mme. PATTI, Mlle. NILSSON have shown so much sympathy for her?) that, of course, is due to the part she plays, the costume she wears, and also to the music that she sings. As to the general question, however, why 'Martha,' as a whole, has met with so much more success than many other works undoubtedly superior to it, (that little masterpiece of elegance and grace, "L'Elisir d'Amore," for instance, or the comparatively unknown "Comte Ory," one of the many masterpieces composed by ROSSINI,) it must be remembered that its composer has loved it like a spoiled child, that he has spared no pains to bring it forward in the world, and that he was in a position to give it very valuable assistance. There is something ludicrous in a composer's devoting to a trivial production like "Martha" the same earnest and continuous attention which MEYERBEER used to bestow on the elaborate and in many respects really great works which he produced from time to time, at intervals of ten or twelve years, on the stage of the French Académie. FLOTOW is by no means one of those composers, typified in ROSSINI, who cast their bread on the waters without even caring whether it will come back to them or not. A quarter of a century ago Count VON FLOTOW, who had previously composed several operas, some of which were represented in private, others in public, wrote with MM. BURGMULLER and DELDEVEZ the music of a ballet called "Lady Henriette, ou le Marché de Richmond," which was produced at the Académie, and represented some years afterward at Drury Lane Theatre under the title of "Lady Henrietta, or the Statute Fair." The tolerably ingenious story of Lady Henriette seems to have exercised a sort of fascination on the laborious but unprolific Count. He had already composed "Stradella," which obtained a marked success in Germany, but failed in London, (for reasons altogether independent of the merit of the music,) and in 1846 he produced "L'Ame en Peine" (in English "Leoline" at the Académie. But it was Lady Henriette who really occupied his thoughts, and nothing would content him but to turn the ballet of which she was the heroine into an opera. The result was "Martha," which was brought out at Vienna in 1847, and owed a large portion of its long-continued success to Mlle. TITIEN's impersonation of the heroine. "Martha" made the tour of Germany, and even visited England, where, in the first instance, the work was not liked. At least we remember to have heard it an immense number of years ago at the Princess' Theatre, where it was played by a German company, and, as far as we can remember, played well, but without any decidedly favorable impression being produced. Count VON FLOTOW, however, had not composed his favorite opera for Germany only, but for the whole civilized world. He began by translating it into Italian, reducing, at the same time, the four acts of the German original to two, and succeeded in getting his darling Lady Henriette introduced on the Italian stage. At the Académie she had danced, at the Vienna Theatre she had spoken and sung, at the Théâtre des Italiens (the spoken dialogue having now passed into recitative) she did nothing but sing; while, in each case, it is fair to add, the public did nothing but applaud. The interesting figure of Lady Henriette still haunted Count VON FLOTOW, and his passion for her extended even to her companion and attendant Nancy, for whom, as impersonated by Mme. NANTIER-DIDIEE, he wrote a new scena. To strengthen his work still more he added a very feeble air for Signor GRAZIANI, the representative of the well-named Plumkett, (an Irishman of Richmond, as Lady Henriette is a wild Irish melody-singing girl of the Court of London;) and still he could dream of nothing but Lady Henriette and her romantic adventure at the statute fair. If he knew beforehand that he could get Mlle. NILSSON to play the part he was quite right. At all events, when in a fourth edition of the work, (third edition for the operatic stage,) Lady Henriette came before the public at the Theatre Lyrique, it was Mlle. NILSSON who gave life and beauty to the character, and who so transfigured it that for months and even years ("Martha" was played at the Theatre Lyrique on alternate evenings for some hundreds of nights) the Parisians were as wild about Henriette as Count VON FLOTOW himself. This time the composer was satisfied—or he deserves to go to his grave a dissatisfied man."

LONDON THEATRICALS.

Novelties oad been produced at several of the London theatres. The Gayety had been supplied by Mr. ALFRED THOMPSON with "Columbus; or, The Original Pitch in a Merry Key," a burlesque. As a literary composition, we are told, it was not a great success, for the puns are forced, and not generally laughable. But as an *olla podrida* of gay and gushing music, we are told, it was very pleasant to listen to. At the Globe, the novelty was an origidal burlesque by Mr. H. J. BYRON, entitled "The Corsican Brothers; or, The Troublesome Twins," founded, of course, on the famous romantic drama which seventeen years ago was so popular at the Princess'. That this is the best of Mr. BYRON's productions in the way of pun and parody is more than the critics dare affirm, but it is, they say, a merry little extravaganza enough. The story of the burlesque closely follows the plot of the drama. At the Surrey "Firefly," a drama similar in construction to Mr. FALCONER's play of that name, has been enacted. The drama is stated to have been rewritten and arranged by Miss EDITH SANDFORD, (from the Imperial theatres, Russia,) but it is said that the real interest of the play is derived far more from the vigorous part which, aided by her horse, the heroine—Miss SANDFORD herself—plays, than from any merit of plot, dialogue, or acting, which are, indeed, about as tame as could be witnessed. "The Battle of Waterloo," an equestrian and dramatic spectacle which had a long run many years ago at the same house, constituted the better portion of the entertainments at Astley's Theatre, which had been reopened under new management. A good deal of trouble and expense had been devoted to the piece, which was favorably received. At the Globe Mr. J. L. CLARKE was still playing in "Fox versus Goose." The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Mr. CLARKE is an American actor "possessed of little genuine humor other than of a very hard and dry description, but whose chief claims to regard consist in his excellence at 'that exterior wit called grimace,' as STEELE phrases it. Mr. CLARKE's high pressure fun wearies, from the amount of effort that seems involved in it. An hour or two of this horse-collar humor is quite as exhausting to the ordinary spectator as it must be to the performer. Perhaps even more so."

Miss BATEMAN, whose latest triumph has been achieved at Newcastle-on-Tyne, appears to have essayed new conquests within the legitimate arena. We read in an important provincial contemporary that she enjoyed a special success in playing *Portia* in the "Merchant of Venice," so far as the character is developed in the fifth act of that play. It was "as powerful a delineation of the great trial scene as we have ever witnessed. Her acting was so forcible and withal so quiet and utterly devoid of any excess, that the 'young doctor of laws' could not have found a more artistic exponent."

At the ripe age of eighty-five, a celebrated lyrist and musician of the early part of this century has peaceably gone to rest. Mr. WILLIAM BALL, the author and composer of hundreds of comic and sentimental songs, oratorios, &c., died May 14. He was born in 1785. The older generation of vocalists were much indebted to his fluent pen for the popularity they acquired through the songs with which he so liberally furnished them.

"Le Filleul de Pourpignac," recently produced at the Theatre du Gymnase, in Paris, is generally considered to have been written by ALEXANDER DUMAS the younger, although the authorship is attributed to a M. ALPHONSE JALIN. The reason why M. DUMAS has written under a *nom de plume* is not very clear—doubtless from inherent modesty.

The new Grand Opera of Paris is, we are now told, to be opened in 1871. It is, we are assured, "getting on," but *festina lente* must be the motto of architect and builder.

A novelty was certainly produced at the Theatre Francais at Rouen the other day. Thirty-seven mad people, under the care of three attendants, occupied places in the house and laughed heartily during the performance of *Fleur de The*.

M. FELICIEN DAVID has been elected to the place in the Institute of France vacated by the death of HECTOR BERLIOZ. The competitors were Prince PONIATOWSKI, M. F. BAZIN and M. ELWART.

M. MIGHOLTE has purchased for £2,000, a hundred and odd unpublished morsels of ROSSINI's composition.

WEST POINT.

Examinations in Mineralogy, Geology, and the Spanish Language—Postponement of the Boat Race till the President Arrives—Excellent Siege Practice by the Cadets.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Saturday, June 5, 1869.

The examination of the first or graduating class is still progressing, but there is little possibility of its extending beyond Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, judging from the present encouraging rapidity with which it is conducted.

PROXIMATE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Spanish, ordnance and gunnery, and cavalry tactics, are the only branches which remain to be considered previous to determining the general standard of the different cadets. The result is eagerly anticipated by the first class, for the reason that those in the highest grade of merit are generally rewarded with the best commissions.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

To-day Professor KENDRICK resumed and completed the examination in mineralogy and geology. The following was the order of subjects:

First Section—Hurd, Tray of Minerals; Bergland, Crystallization; Taylor, Tray of Minerals; Fillman, the same; Fitzsimmons, the same; Price, P. M., Agricultural Geology; Lyle, Inferences from Dynamical Geology; Bourke, Metamorphism of Rocks; Yeaten, Rocks Classified according to Mode of Origin; Craycroft, Seven Ages of Nature; Duvall, Laws of Distribution of Organic Remains.

Third Section—Aspinwall, Glaciers and Icebergs; Bradin, Tray of Various Stones; F. Lea, Tray of Minerals; Thomas, Volcanoes and Earthquakes; Bacon, Tray of Minerals; Brady, Organic Agencies in Producing Geological Changes.

Fourth Section—Smallwood, Tray of Minerals; Morton, Tray of Marine Relics; Sprole, Gold, Silver, and Origin and Distribution of Gold; Miller, Drift and Modified Drift; Geshard, Atmospheric Agencies in Producing Geological Changes; Perrim, Tray of Minerals.

Fifth Section—Hughes, Tray of Minerals; Robinson, Typical Form of Continents and Elevation of Continents; Leggett, Tray of Minerals; Rockwell, Tray of Iron Ores; Smith, Relative Amount, Age and Occurrence of Unstratified Rocks; Maxon, Occurrence of Metals, (metallic veins.)

THE SPANISH COURSE.

The examination in Spanish was commenced by Professor PATRICE DE JANON, but was not finished up to the time of adjournment. The cadets were required to give recitations in the orthography and pronunciation of the language, with which they showed considerable familiarity, highly complimentary to their instructor. The necessity of teaching the language at the Academy has become very important, considering the frequent intercourse which occurs between army officers and Mexicans on the Southwestern frontier. Hereafter, however, it will be confined to the third class, an order to that effect having been issued.

THE BOAT RACE POSTPONED.

A great disappointment was felt among the visitors here to-day in consequence of the postponement of the boat race between the cadets, which was announced to take place this afternoon. It was suspended, at the request of the Superintendent, until next Tuesday or Wednesday, when the President is expected to be present and witness it. It will be contested by crews selected from the first, second and third classes. The colors will be: First class, orange; second class, Magenta; third class, blue. Each crew will use six-oared shell boats, averaging forty-eight feet in length. The first class will be represented by Nye, bow; Augur, 2; R. G. Carter, 3; Braden, 4; Rea, 5; Hardy, stroke. In the second class crew are Chapin, bow; Fountain, 2: Reed, 3; Dennison, 4; Ward, 5; Homer, stroke. The third class rowers are as follows: Schwalka, bow; Wassar, 2; Knox, 3; Woodruff, 4; Bacon, 5; Mott, stroke.

EXCELLENT SIEGE PRACTICE BY THE CADETS.

A mistake was made yesterday by a morning contemporary, which reflected on the marksmanship of the first class. It appears that the cadets, instead of making ordinary shooting, excelled any previous exhibition. Their siege practice in 1868 was the best hitherto known, but the practice this year was far superior. Yesterday, twenty-one out of the thirty-six shots which they fired penetrated the target. The distance was over 1,200 yards, and it was regarded as very accurate and skillful siege practice.

Prospect Park.

Prospect Park is now more popular as a place of resort than at any time heretofore. The Common Council investigation, which still hangs fire, has aided in calling the attention of thousands of the people to the importance of the Park as a place not merely to while away the time in, but where the eye may revel in delightful scenery, and the human constitution feel reinvigorated from the balmy atmosphere and the perfumes of rare and beautiful plants and flowers. Every day during the past week thousands have found their way thither, and to-day, if the weather continues favorable, crowds will repair to it as to an oasis where they can breathe freely and take in new inspirations for the coming week. Those who adopt this method of worshiping will be at church undoubtedly. The Park is in excellent order, so much of it as is finished, and beauty and fragrance combine to make it worth the journey to enjoy.

Personal.

Ex-Secretary SEWARD, accompanied by Hon. FREDERICK W. SEWARD and wife, and ABIJAH FITCH, Esq., will probably leave Auburn to-morrow for a tour of some six months in duration, comprising a trip to Omaha and thence by Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, where they propose to take a steamer for Sitka. The party intend to visit India and China before their return home.

Hon. JERE. S. BLACK, who lately received a severe injury on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is much better, although still confined to his bed at the St. Joseph Infirmary in Louisville.

Hon. JONATHAN E. ARNOLD, who died suddenly of heart disease, at Milwaukee, a few days ago, was born at Woonsocket, R. I., on the 16th of February, 1814. He graduated at Brown University, and studied law in the office of Hon. JOHN WHIPPLE, at Providence. Only three weeks before his death he followed his wife to the grave.

Important Changes to be Made in the Police.

Since the reorganization of the Police Board a careful investigation has been made of the manner in which the Excise law has been openly violated in certain precincts, and, it is rumored, still more flagrant abuses of law and order permitted to go unchecked. It is understood, upon good authority, that the Commissioners have had the subject of a wholesale transfer of the City Captains under consideration for several weeks past, and to-day a list of not less than fifteen Captains was prepared who will be transferred during the next week. Some of the Captains who are to be changed have held command of their precincts for many years, and the rumor of the proposed transfers gaining circulation among the Police this afternoon, occasioned great excitement and anxiety among the persons interested. It is understood to be the purpose of the Commissioners to have less liquor sold on Sunday, to rid the streets of females of a questionable character at night, which latter practice has grown to be an intolerable nuisance on some of the most fashionable streets and avenues up-town, and to put a stop so far as possible to gambling houses, which are now to be numbered by thousands. These houses are kept on Fifth-avenue and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, within a stone's throw of the former thoroughfare, and other almost equally fashionable neighborhoods, and have become a source of constant complaint on the part of respectable citizens. The transfer of some of the Captains can result only for the public good, if the current rumors respecting them are to be credited.

The Double Rainbow—Two Gorgeous Arches of Color Spanning the City.

The weather, yesterday, up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was remarkable for its sultriness, the wind blowing hot and damp from the South. Suddenly, within a few minutes of the hour before mentioned, the wind changed to the West, driving clouds of dust in all directions. Then followed a most refreshing shower, which lasted with slight intermissions, to 7 o'clock. In the midst of the shower, at about 6:30, the solar luminary suddenly shone out bright and clear; and immediately a magnificent double rainbow appeared over the City. The bearing of the vertex of the bows was East by South; the altitude of the primary being forty degrees and of the secondary forty-eight degrees. It was the most splendid specimen of this great optical wonder that has been observed in the locality for years past. The period of duration was about ten minutes.

The Burnside Reunion.

The Executive Committee of the Society of the Burnside Expedition and Ninth Army Corps, has designated the 7th of July as the time, and "Rocky Point" as the place, for holding the annual reunion of the Society. Arrangements are being made with the various railroad and steamboat companies for half-fare tickets, and an official programme will be published in a few days.

BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER, offers the new style stripe silk Warp Sack for $5.

BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER, creates a stir in the entire clothing trade. His styles and prices draw the crowd!

BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER, sells a genteel Linen Coat for $2.—*Evening Mail.*

Ladies Dressing the Hair Elaborately

Will find that BURNETT'S COCOAINE will keep it in perfect shape and beauty.—*Advertisement.*

Kalliston.

To restore and retain the bloom and freshness of beauty unimpaired, ladies should use BURNETT'S KALLISTON. For chafing of infants, and for any roughness of the skin, it has no equal. Unlike other cosmetics, it produces a healthy action of the capillaries.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts.

Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the larger bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. EVELIN, E. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

To Kill Moths

In clothing, furs, carpets, &c., use Lyon's Insect Powder. It will do it. Nothing else will. Don't wait till the mischief is done. Kill them now. Be sure you get Lyon's Powder. See E. Lyon's signature on the flask. Buy no other and you will avoid disappointment. —*Advertisement.* Depot, No. 21 Park-row, N. Y.

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MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.

Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Our Watering Places—A Resort for the Million.

That Newport, Cape May and Long Branch are particularly affected by Summer pleasure-seekers is due alone to the fact that they are fashionable resorts. We have, within two hours' travel of our own City, a wdtering place not a whit inferior in any respect to those named, and one that we believe is destined at no distant day to eclipse either of them in popularity.

We refer to Far Rockaway, and it is with great pleasure that we note the fact that arrangements have been completed that will at once make this beautiful and healthy place of resort so easy and cheap of access as to be entirely within the reach of all citizens of New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity. The facts are briefly as follows: Three lines of horse cars from the Brooklyn ferries terminate at East New-York, and connect with the steam cars of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company, whose cars run every half hour from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily, to Canarsie. Thence a new and elegant little steamer, the *Water Lily*, making trips every three hours, conveys passengers in the most comfortable manner, at the small cost of twenty cents, to Far Rockaway, where will be found good hotels, handsome drives, and the best surf and still bathing to be found on Long Island.

Canarsie itself is scarcely less attractive. It is provided with first-class hotels, the best of which, the Bay View House, is kept by our old friend RICHARDSON. Then there is Uncle Sam's Cabin, kept by Mr. SAM. WHITAKER, and it is the greatest and best resort for amateur fishermen on the island. Very extensive and costly improvements have been made at Canarsie by the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company, under the direction of the gentlemanly and enterprising superintendent, Mr. B. F. JUDKINS.

That there is opening up to the section of country we have referred to a brilliant prospect, there can be no question, and we wish the projectors of the enterprise, and especially the railroad company, every success, and congratulating the public on such acquisitions to the means of health and pleasure, we cheerfully commend the new watering place.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

TO REMOVE MOTH, PATCHES, FRECKLES and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Beautiful Woman.

If you would be beautiful, use HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure, blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It removes redness, blotches and pimples, cures tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth and pearly, the eye bright and clear, the cheek glow with the bloom of youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the countenance. No lady need complain of her complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Dress your hair with LYON'S Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

Nobby Cheviot and Scotch Suits,

$15 to $25.

GEORGE WHITE & CO.,

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DuBarry's Delicious Revalenta Effectually cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Phthisis, and all bilious, liver and stomach diseases. 70,000 cures, of which copies gratis. In tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 12 lbs., $10. DUBARRY & CO., 163 William-st., N. Y.; BROWN, 685 Broadway, and all grocers.

Every Lady and Gentleman Should Use

THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE LOOKING-GLASS REFLECTOR.

To be obtained at principal furniture stores, or from CHAS. J. HARTMANN, Agent, No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 46.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

ALSTYNE.—On Thursday morning, June 3, JOHN ALSTYNE, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONVERSE.—At Bergen, N. J., on Saturday, June 5, 1869, HENRY M., second son of Wm. P. Converse, aged 35 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Newkirk-place, on Monday, 7th inst., at 1 P. M.

GILLESPIE.—On Thursday, June 3, JAS. STUART GILLESPIE, in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, on 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stamford for interment.

KISSAM.—On Friday, June 4, of consumption, SAMUEL W. KISSAM, in the 25th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Lebanon Lodge No. 191, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Jacob Hyatt, No. 134 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 4 P. M. on Sunday. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle Monday morning for interment.

MELVILLE.—On Friday morning, June 4, after a short but painful illness, EDGAR MORTIMER, second son of Henry B. Melville.

Funeral will take place on Monday, June 7, the 23d anniversary of his birth, from his father's residence, No. 131 Amity-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are earnestly invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

ADELBERG.—On Saturday, June 5, at his residence, No. 253 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, Mr. JUSTUS ADELBERG, Phil. Dr.

ROCKEFELLER.—On Friday, June 4, ELIZABETH, wife of Riker Rockefeller, Esq., aged 53 years, 9 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 103 Varick-st.

☞ Orange County papers please copy.

SELLECK.—On Saturday, June 5, at 8½ o'clock A. M., after a lingering illness, FRANCES AMELIA, youngest daughter of Wm. W. and Susan M. Selleck, aged 15 years, 6 months and 5 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 409 Pearl-st., without further notice, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Watertown, N. Y., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF REAL AND COMPOSITION

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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED—THE FULL SCORE OF

ROSSINI'S MESSE SOLENNELLE,

The last work of the Great Master. Price, in paper covers, $1 60; boards, $2; cloth, $2 50.

Also, just out, the new Sabbath School book, entitled "GLAD TIDINGS," By L. O. EMERSON and L. B. STARKWEATHER, a book of sterling merit, which will be welcomed by all interested in Sabbath School music.

Price, 35 cents, boards; 30 cents, paper.

"GOLDEN ROBIN," the popular juvenile book, 50 cents.

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DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

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IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVelers.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH.—A WEEK OF PRAYER.—Services will be held in Christ Church during this week daily as follows, viz.: At 7 A. M.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist, to be followed by a "Meditation." At 8 A. M.—Second celebration of the Holy Eucharist. At 9 A. M.—Matins. At 12 M.—Litany and a second Meditation. At 4½ P. M.—Evening Prayer. At 8 P. M.—A Sermon, to be followed by an Instruction. The church to remain open all day for private devotion.

Subjects of sermons at 8 P. M., second SUNDAY EVENING after Trinity—*The Work of Salvation.* MONDAY EVENING, June 7—*The Death of the Sinner.* TUESDAY—*Delay of Conversion.* WEDNESDAY—*The General Judgment.* THURSDAY—*Repentance.* FRIDAY—*Backsliding.* SATURDAY—*Prayer.* SUNDAY MORNING—*Heaven.* SUNDAY EVENING—*Heaven.*

Meditations at 7½ A. M., MONDAY—*The Christian Calling.* TUESDAY—*The Call Accepted.* WEDNESDAY—*The Call Rejected.* THURSDAY—*God, the End of All.* FRIDAY—*God in All.* SATURDAY—*The Work of Salvation.*

Meditations at 12 M., MONDAY—*The Mind of Christ.* TUESDAY—*Christ's Hatred of Sin.* WEDNESDAY—*The Penitence of Christ.* THURSDAY—*The Tears of Christ.* FRIDAY—*The Mortifications of Christ.* SATURDAY—*Losing Oneself in Christ.*

RECOGNITION SERVICES WILL be held at the Fifth-av. Baptist Church, on 46th-st., on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to recognize the Plymoth Baptist Church. Rev. C. RHODES will preach the sermon. Rev. Dr. KENDRICK will offer the prayer of recognition. Rev. W. P. YEAMANS will give the hand of fellowship. Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE will give the charge.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—There will be preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Monthly concert at 7½ P. M. Preaching, also, at the Missions, corner Water and Dover sts., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Five Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 7½ and 10 A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M., and at 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. In the EVENING, sixth lecture to young men. Subject—*Representative Young Men.* Repeated by request.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. Dr. LANAHAN will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR, the Pastor, will Preach at 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. HORACE COOKE, PASTOR OF 7th-st. M. E. Church, 7th-st., near 3d-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. Evening subject—*The Day of Small Things.* Young men invited.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. CHARLES C. SHACKFORD, of Boston. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. FELIX, (late of Lexington, Ky.) Installation services on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Dr. ARMITAGE.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL speak in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Liberty and License.*

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston-sts., on SABBATH, June 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—MEETINGS EVERY SUNDAY at southwest corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st.; circle at 3 P. M.; lecture at 8 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE CHURCH, OPEN all Summer, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music; Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. J. H. TUTTLE, D. D., will preach at 7¾ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—On account of the death of the Pastor, Rev. DAY K. LEE, the morning service on SUNDAY (at 10½ A. M.) will be a Sunday School service in memoriam. All are invited. Funeral services in the Church at 2 P. M., at which Rev. T. J. SAWYER and others will officiate. No evening service.

GREENE-ST. METHODIST EPISCOpal Church, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. W. H. FERRIS, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Rev. JOHN COOKMAN will address the Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.; Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers visiting the City and others are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., New-York City.—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, Pastor, and successor of Rev. S. A. BAKER, D. D., will preach next SABBATH at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christ the Light of the World.* At 7¾ P. M., subject—*Religious Use of the Tongue.* Sabbath School, 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

FREE PREACHING IN COOPER INstitute, Room No. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Elder P. CANNON.—Text, *The Truth of the Twentieth Chapter of Revelations.* The oil-painting of the Millenial reign of Christ and his resurrected Saints in the clouds of Heaven, during the executive judgment, will illustrate the sermon.

WILSON MISSION CHURCH, CORner of Avenue A and St. Mark's-place.—The building recently purchased by the managers of the Wilson Industrial School will be opened on SUNDAY the 6th inst. Divine service will be held in the basement at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

A MEETING FOR THE PUBLIC discussion of the expediency of admitting laymen into the General Conference of the M. E. Church will be held MONDAY EVENING, in Washington-square M. E. Church. It is expected that both sides will be presented. Rev. Drs. RIDGAWAY and FOSTER will speak in advocacy of the measure.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S Flock, No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. JOHN WM. TRIMBLE, minister in charge.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. TRIMBLE will preach in the MORNING on *The Christian Warfare.* In the EVENING on *Man's Duty to Live in the Fear of God.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULchre, 74th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—This new free church will be opened for divine service on SUNDAY, June 13. The Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese will preach in the MORNING and Rev. GEORGE H. HOUGHTON, D. D., in the AFTERNOON.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE, editor of the *Liberal Christian*, Pastor, will preach in Temperance Lodge Rooms, Hansom Hall, 3d-av., east side, above 128th-st., to-day, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Liberal Christians of all denominations cordially invited.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Free Church of the Redemption.—Worship in Somerville Hall, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av., Rev. U. SCOTT, Rector. Divine service every SUNDAY 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. Strangers invited.

THINKING—WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF the SUNDAY EVENING lecture by Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, Pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st. The seats are free, and all are invited to attend the services of this Church at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7¾ P. M. Evening prayer and catechetical instruction at 4½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor. Please God, Divine Service on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder S. S. BREWER, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Closing up of this Dispensation, with the Signs of its Near Approach.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTErian Church, north side, west of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. A. SCOTT. Evening—*The Promulgation of the Law of Jehovah from Mount Sinai.*

REV. DR. DOWLING, LATE OF NEW-York, will commence his labors as Pastor of the South Baptist Church, Kinney-st., Newark, on SUNDAY, preaching morning and evening. The Church is located on Kinney-st., a few doors from Broad-st., near the South Park.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church. Services on SABBATH, at 10½ and 7¾ A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Communion service after the morning sermon. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (Hlasko Hall,) southeast corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st., entrance on 34th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will preach SUNDAY EVENING.

FREE LECTURE—NEW-YORK BRANCH American Church Union.—On TUESDAY EVENING, June 8, at 8 P. M., at the Reading-room, No. 1,155 Broadway, Rev. SYLVANUS REED will repeat, by request, his lecture on *Saint Athanasius and the Council of Nice.* All are invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION.—Rev. C. L. WAIT will preach in the Mission Room, (over the Savings Bank,) corner 124th-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2½ o'clock.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 3d-av. and 52d-st., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME D. D., Pastor.—Bible class at 9, preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2, prayer meeting at 6¾, and preaching at 7¾ P. M.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

LET THE WORLD HEAR!—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Wine-press Soon to be Trodden.*—Rev., xiv., 20.

A COURSE OF SERMONS BY NOTED DIVINES.—Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., will preach the third discourse at the Church of the Reconciliation, 6th inst., 7¾ P. M. Subject—*The Inheritance of the Church.*

SECOND ADVENT.—PREACHING BY Elder J. K. BELLOWS, SUNDAY, June 6, at No. 405 Grand-st., one door above Clinton. Seats free. The public are cordially invited. Subject, morning—*Prayer.* Afternoon—*The Seven Churches.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Why Should we Seek the Conversion of Roman Catholics, and by what Means?*

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church.—Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. J. L. CORNING, of Poughkeepsie, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath School, 2½ P. M. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Communion SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE M. MCECKRON, in the evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL Church, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.—TOMORROW (Sunday) Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D., at 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av., corner of 29th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING. MORNING service at 10½. Children's church at 3 P. M. EVENING, service at 7¾.

SPIRITUALISTS' SOCIETY AT THE Everett Rooms.—Mrs. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM speaks at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock every SUNDAY. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at the same hour in the side room. Public invited.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE John-st. M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

DAILY NOON PRAYER MEETING—Fourth Quarter.—Services appropriate to the occasion, conducted by Rev. Messrs. RILEY, ANDERSON, AIKEN and MITCHELL.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

REV. WM. D. WRIGHT WILL PREACH in West 53d-st. Baptist Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Dr. HOLMAN in the EVENING at 7¾.

REV. J. A. HARROLD, OF FLORIDA, will preach at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, 6th inst. Services begin at 7¾ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

A FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, northwest corner of Broadway and 34th-st., entrance in 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

REV. DR. SHEDD PREACHES IN THE Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, June 6, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. A. H. VINTON, D. D., RECTOR of St. Mark's Church, will preach SUNDAY at 7¾ P. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach at 10½ P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, June 6. Morning service 10½; evening service 7½. At evening service seats free.

REV. HALSEY KNAPP WILL preach at the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., SABBATH MORNING, 6th inst., at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock.

ADVENT CHURCH, NO. 138 WEST 24TH-st.—Elder WM. TUGMEYER will preach three times on SUNDAY. Communion in the afternoon.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER of 38th-st.—Sunday services during June and July, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 5, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$100,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	122⅞
1,500	do.....small	121⅜
10,000	S. U. 5-20 C., '64..	117⅛
12,500	U.S.5-20 C., '65..	118⅝
40,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65,n	119⅝
20,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67,s3	119⅝
5,500	do	119⅝
500	do.....c	119⅞
565,000	do	119⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	64⅝
28,000	do	64¼
10,000	Tenn. S. 6s, x c.	67⅜
2,000	do...bet. call	67⅜
10,000	Va. St. 6s, new	61⅝
5,000	Ga. State 7s....	96½
5,000	N. C. S. 6s....	60⅝
1,000	do	60½
6,000	N. Car. 6s, new	56¾
10,000	do	56⅝
60,000	Miss. State 6s..	90
3,000	do...bet. call	90⅛
10,000	La. 6s. Lev. B..	65¼
4,750	Ohio 6s, '81	102
11,000	N. Y. St. B. L., Reg	111
2,000	Erie 4th M	82¼
1,000	Mich So.S. F.B.	98½
1,000	Mich. Cent. 8s, New Bds	125
3,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds	100
1,000	Chi.,R. I.&P.7s.	99
2,000	Mor.& Es.1st M	99¾
1,000	C. &R.I.1stM.B	100⅜
5,000	Mil. & St. P.1st	96
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st, Iowa div	92
6,000	Mar. T.10s,ctfs, bet. call	82⅛
10,000	Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M	85
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds	95
1,000	Col. C.& Ind. C. 2d M	81
50	Metropolitan Bk.	143
10	Bank Commerce..	129
10	Imp. & Trad. Bk..	138
105	Fourth Nat. Bk..	107⅛
20	Wilkesbr. Coal..	61
250	do	65
100	do....bet. call	66
100	Canton Co	66⅛
12	Del. & Hud. Can.	133
200	Mariposa Min	23
100	Mariposa 1st Pref.	82⅛
100	Mariposa Pf	49⅝
100	do	48⅛
100	do	48¼
100	Quick. M. Co. b. c.	15⅛
100	Pacific Mail	82⅞
2350	do	83
600	do.....s60	82⅛
500	do	83⅛
100	do	83⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	31⅜
7	Amer. M. U. Ex..	40

100	New-York Cen	192⅝
800	do	192½
600	do.....s3	192⅝
200	do.....b3	192⅝
200	Hudson R. R	159¼
400	Reading	99
200	do.....c	99⅛
200	Mich. Central	130
100	do	130⅛
200	Mich. Southern	114⅛
100	do.....s10	114⅛
100	do	114⅝
1800	do	114¼
100	do.....s10	114⅝
1200	do	114⅜
800	do	115
100	do.....b3	115⅛
100	Ill. Cen	144
400	Clev. & Pitts	101⅛
200	do	101⅛
40	do	101¼
50	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	75
100	Long Isl. R	80
700	Chic. & N. W	92⅝
800	do.....b3	92⅝
200	do	92⅝
100	do.....b30	93
7	do	93
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	104
400	do	103⅞
200	Lake Shore	112⅞
200	do	114
260	Chi. & R. I. R	122¼
300	do	122⅛
800	do	122⅝
100	do	122⅝
200	Mil. & St. P	77⅝
100	do	77⅝
100	do.....b10	77⅝
200	do	77⅛
400	do	77⅜
20	do	77
900	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	89
100	T., W. & W	76¼
50	P., Ft.W. & C	159
100	do.....b30	159¼
100	do	158⅞
800	do	158⅝
100	do	158⅜
200	Ohio & Miss	34⅝
100	Del., L. & W	118⅜
50	do	118
100	do...bet. call	119
5	N. J. R	131
38	do	130
12	do	130⅛
200	New-Jersey Cen.	121
721	do	120½
51	do	120
500	do...bet. call	120⅛
100	Morris & Essex..	91⅛
200	do	91¼
100	Chi. & Alton	157
100	Han. & St. Jo	131
100	do	132
100	do.....s30	131
100	H. & S. J. Pf	128

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	N. Car. St.6s.n	56½
10,000	do	56⅝
5,000	do	56⅝
10,000	N. Car. S. 6s	60
10,000	Ala. St. 5s	67
2,000	Mar.T. 10s,ctfs.	82⅛
23	Del. & H. Canal.	132¾
300	Canton Co	65⅛
50	do......b30	65¾
100	Pacific Mail	83⅛
200	do	83⅜
400	do	83⅞
100	do.....s60	82⅞
400	do.....s60	83
200	do...bet. call	83⅛
200	Marip. M. Co	23
300	Cum. Coal Pf.b. c.	34⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	192⅛
100	do.....s3	192
400	do	192⅛
100	Harlem	150
800	Reading	99
300	do	99⅛

150	Mich. Cen	130
200	do...bet. call	130⅜
100	Clev. & Pitts	101⅝
100	do	101⅜
75	Chi. & N. W	93
100	do	92⅞
200	Chi. & R. I	121⅛
800	do	121¼
2500	do	121⅛
200	Mil. & St.P.bt.c.,c	77
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88⅜
200	do	88½
200	N. J. Cen	120
100	Morris & Es	92
200	do...bt. call.	92¼
31	P., Ft. W. & C	157⅞
200	do	158
300	do	158⅛
100	Ohio & Miss	34⅛
300	do	34
46	H. & St. J. R.Pf.	127
100	do	128

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$12,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62	122¾
145,000	do.....s3	122⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	117⅛
5,000	do.....s3	117⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 s3	118⅝
10,000	do	118⅜
$75,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'65 n	120
11,500	do	120
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 s3	119⅞
65,000	do.....b3	120
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40,C	109⅛

SATURDAY, June 5—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the forenoon ranged ¼@½ ₱ cent. higher than on Friday, opening 138½@⅝@¾@⅝, at which figures the market was firm until about 3 o'clock P. M., after which the demand was less eager, the market finally closing steady at 138½ ₱ cent. The Gold Customs paid into the Treasury during the week amount to $2,137,146; the Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out, $1,041,798; and the Gold Sales of the Office on Monday and Thursday, $2,000,000. The Bank average of Gold is $1,179,903 higher than for the previous week; while there is an unexpectedly heavy loss of Greenbacks of $4,520,944, two-thirds of which, or about $3,000,000, probably went into the Treasury Office to pay for Gold and on account of the Internal Revenues. The Banks lose, in this and other ways, on their general line of Deposits, $3,931,558, and add $984,140 to their Loans and Discounts. The market for Money left off steady at 7 ₱ cent. on call loans to the Brokers, and 7@8 ₱ cent. for prime Merchant paper of short date.

On the Stock Exchange the market for the Public Funds was better than on Friday, until after 3 P. M., when the sales fell back to the previous quotations. The Railways were without general spirit throughout the day, and the market was the dullest of the whole week, except for a few hours on Michigan Southern, the Northwests and Rock Island; the last named finally giving way below 121 ₱ cent. On the Miscellaneous list there was exceptional activity in Pacific Mail, which sold up to 83@83½ ₱ cent.

After the Board broke up, the preceding quotations were made as compared with Friday night; the railways leading off weak; the public funds ⅛ per cent. off from the morning sales. Gold steady.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅛	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	122¼	122½
United States 5-20s of 1867	119⅝	119¾
American Gold Coin	138⅛	138½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	64¼	64¼
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57⅞
Missouri Bonds	88⅝	90
North Carolina Bonds, new	56¼	56⅜
New-York Central	192½	191⅞
Reading Railway	99⅛	98⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	122	121
Northwest Common	92⅝	92½
Northwest Preferred	104	103⅝
Michigan Southern	114⅛	114¼
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	158⅝	158
Cleveland and Pittsburg	101½	101½
Pacific Mail Company	82½	83¼
St. Paul Preferred	90	88⅝
St. Paul Common	77⅞	76¾
Toledo and Wabash	76	75¾
Ohio and Mississippi	34½	34⅛
Mariposa Preferred	49½	48¾
Lake Shore	113	113½
Hudson River	159	158¼
Louisiana Levee 6s	66	66

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. is. '65	119⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	121⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	119⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	116⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	119⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	122⅜	10-40 reg	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	117⅛	10-40 coup	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	118⅝	6's Currency	107¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	102	North Car. 6s. n. bds..	56¼
Ohio 6 ₱ c. 1886	103½	Missouri 6s	90
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	101½	Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is	93
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	101½	Louisiana 6s,levee bds	65½
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	101½	Louisiana 8s,levee bds	86
Ill. War Loan	101½	California 7s	130
Indiana 5 ₱ c	97	Connecticut 6s	101
Tenn. 6s, ex cou	67½	Rhode Island 6s	101
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	64¼	Alabama 8s	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup	57⅞	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	111
Virginia 6s, new bds..	61¾	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	111
Georgia 6s	83	N.Y. 7's Canal l'n, '70	100
Georgia 7s, new bds..	96½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	103
North Carolina 6s	60	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	103

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Chatham	156
Manhattan	145	Bank of the Republic	120
Merchants'	128	Metropolitan	142½
Mechanics'	135	People's	143
America	148	East River	104
Phenix	109	Market	123
Fulton	160	Nassau	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Corn Exchange	131
Mechanics & Traders'	125	Commenwealth	117
National	111	Imp. and Traders'	138
Merchants' Exchange	118	Central National	115½
Leather Manufact'rs	180	First National	220
State of New-York	112½	Fourth National	107
Commerce	128	Ninth National	115½
Ocean	107	Bank'rs' and Brokers'	109½
American Exchange	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi., R. I. & Pac	98¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	86	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99¾
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n..	86	Morris & Essex 2d M.	95
Erie 7's 2d ind., 1879..	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883..	89	N. J. Cen. 1st M	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880..	82¼	New-Jersey Cen.2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888..	76	N. Jersey Cent., n. b.	99¾
B. N. Y. & E. 1st M,'77	85	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M	98
H. R.7s.1st M..1869-70..	101	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M..	96
H.R.7's 2d M., S. F. '85.	103¾	Cleve. & P. 2d M	97
Harlem 1st M	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M	76
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c.,1869-'72.	125	Chic. & Alton 1st M	103
Mich.C.n.1stM., 8's '82.	123	Chi. & Alton Inc	94
Chi.B.& Q.8 ₱ c.1st M.	112	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	94
Mich. S.7 ₱ c. 2d M	98	Ohio & Miss. Con	85
M. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 ₱ c.	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	92
Pac. R. 7's guar. by M.	93	Peninsula R. R. bds..	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	120	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	104½
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10..	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	96
Alton & T.H.2d.M.Inc	77	Mil. & St.P, I. & M. d.	91⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	95	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M..	83
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Con	100	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	107	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	91
Lack. & Western bds.	94	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	84¾
Del., L. & W. 1st M..	98	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	80⅝
Del., L. & W. 2d M	93½	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	95
Tol. & W. 2d M	83	Tol. Peoria & W., W.D.	84½
Tol. & W. C. B. S. F..	84½	Mariposa Trustee cer.	82
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88..	102	Am.D'k & Imp'mt bds	97
Gt. West'n 1st M., '88..	88	Cleve. P. & Ash. n. b.	91
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M..	77½	Lake Shore Div. bds..	92½
Gal. & Chi. Extended	97	Louisville City 7s	90
Gal. & Chic. 2d M	96	Georgia 7s, 1888	91
Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100½	South Side R. R. bds..	87½

Report of specie exported from the Port of New-York, for the week ending June 5, 1869:

June 1—Steamship *Arizona*, Aspinwall, American silver	$27,585
June 1—Steamship *Allemannia*, London, Mexican silver	53,300
June 1—Steamship *Allemannia*, Paris, gold bars	202,400
June 1—Steamship *Allemannia*, Paris, silver bars	200
June 1—Steamship *Allemannia*, Paris, silver coin	500
June 3—Steamship *America*, Southampton, gold bars	94,684
June 3—Steamship *Eagle*, Havana, Spanish doubloons	70,714
June 3—Steamship *Eagle*, Havana, American silver	14,317
June 4—Bark *Teresa*, Maracaibo, American gold	7,600
June 4—Schooner *A. Richards*, Arroyo, American silver	15,600
June 5—Steamship *Main*, Southampton, gold bars	17,236
June 5—Steamship *City of Paris*, Liverpool, British gold	9,750
June 5—Steamship *City of Port au Prince*, Port au Prince, American gold and silver	13,956
Total	$527,242

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the fourth week in May:

1869	$445,299
1868	428,181
Increase	$17,118

For the month of May:

1869	$1,269,934
1868	1,211,149
Increase	$58,785

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the month of May:

1869	$445,792
1868	400,486
Increase	$45,306

The Board of Directors of the Fort Wayne Company have agreed to the lease of their Road to the Pennsylvania Company, at 12 ₱ cent. a year on its present Capital, and the Interest and Sinking Funds of its Bonds, and also all taxes upon its Dividends, Real Estate, &c., subject to the approval of a general meeting of the Stockholders, at Pittsburg, on 21st of June inst.

Messrs. E. C. STEDMAN & Co., Stock Brokers, have removed their office to No. 48 Broad-street.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending June 4, 1869, was $4,169,700.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway embraces the following lines: Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, 193 miles; Prairie du Chien to St. Paul and Minneapolis, 215 miles; Milwaukee to La Crosse *via* Watertown, 196 miles; Milwaukee to Portage *via* Horicon, 95 miles; Horicon to Berlin and Winneconne, (five miles of which, from Omro to Winneconne, was finished in November, 1868,) 58 miles; Watertown to Sun Prairie, 26 miles; Milton to Monroe, 42 miles—total length, 825 miles. In 1867, the road for ten months was 740 miles; for the other two months, 820 miles. In 1868, for ten months, 820 miles; and for the other two months, 825 miles. The following is a comparative statement of the earnings and operating expenses for the years ending Dec. 31, 1867 and 1868, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*:

Earnings:	1867.	1868.
From freight	$3,791,114 31	$4,266,283 89
From passengers	1,421,410 22	1,695,295 72
From mails, express, &c	471,084 06	556,066 10
Total	$5,683,608 59	$6,517,645 71
Operating expenses:		
Repairs of track	$543,470 59	$591,804 31
Repairs of bridges	42,737 06	51,796 89
Repairs of fences	5,744 92	4,848 37
Repairs of buildings	85,929 10	81,718 04
Repairs of locomotives	282,300 90	253,946 66
Repairs of cars	365,281 08	365,390 94
Repairs of tools, &c	44,778 23	41,085 38
Management and general office	99,507 82	111,743 06
Foreign agency and advertising	25,541 39	26,952 62
Station service	304,773 80	381,901 48
Conductors, &c	144,976 98	173,100 80
Engineers, &c	208,070 50	222,263 55
Train and station supplies	92,753 14	92,530 31
Fuel consumed	365,818 74	432,380 75
Oil and waste	45,694 05	53,274 04
Personal injuries	14,532 44	6,689 48
Damage to property	15,526 53	17,914 72
Loss and damage of freight and baggage	14,244 46	16,123 91
Legal expenses	50,102 28	44,686 86
New-York office expenses	10,354 28	14,297 94
Taxes, State and local	151,852 25	75,467 19
Insurance	17,093 35	26,839 39
Miscellaneous expenses	11,938 60	18,282 89
Car service	15,383 75	8,272 91
Extraordinary expenses	707,279 58	919,728 50
Total	$3,665,685 82	$4,033,040 99
Net earnings	$2,017,922 77	$2,484,604 72

The gross earnings show an increase of $834,037 12, the expenses an increase of $367,355 17, and the net earnings an increase of $466,681 95 over those of the previous year. The revenue from passengers shows an increase over last year of $273,885 50—being an increase of $52,951 44 on through, and $220,934 06 on local travel. The revenue from freight shows an increase over last year of $475,169 58—being an increase of $143,002 33 on through, and $332,167 25 on local business. The mail, rents, and express earnings show an increase of $84,982 04 over last year, which is due to the increase of the mail and express service on the through line between Milwaukee and Minneapolis. The operating expenses for 1867 were 65 ₱ cent., and for 1868, 62 ₱ cent. of the gross earnings. The extraordinary expenses included in operating expenses were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
Renewal of track	$246,434 10	$391,697 93
New bridges	63,708 37	38,016 59
New fences	36,617 18	47,793 57
New buildings	79,319 36	52,431 01
New locomotives	20,609 15	16,705 50
New cars	190,386 71	269,451 89
New tools and machinery	12,852 14	16,479 80
U. S. Government taxes	46,586 94	49,606 44
Rents	5,393 81	......
Interest and exchange	4,220 66	7,109 35
Telegraph	121 16	......
Furniture	80 00	......
Expenses Elevator A	......	20,272 70
Expenses Elevator B	......	10,163 72
Patents	950 00	......
Total, as above	$707,279 58	$919,728 50

The following is a statement of all expenditures not charged to operating expenses in 1868:

Purchase of road and payment of claims against same	$63,425 17
Construction of road (P. du C. Cut-off, &c	17,472 28
Omro Extension	82,618 47
Sun Prairie Extension	43,810 28
St. Paul Branch	12,107 58
Decorah Branch	3,376 93
Purchase of Elevator D. (Nor. Div.)	71,487 00
Purchase of Elevator B. & C. (P. du C. Div.) part payment on same	200,000 00
Equipment purchased (9 locomotives)	102,572 00
Right of way	44,951 44
Real estate	4,521 45
Milwaukee depot grounds	63,259 34
St. Paul depot grounds	9,533 26
Minneapolis depot grounds	14,759 64
Survey for P. du C. Bridge	818 00
Survey of Monroe and Dubuque Railroad	578 33
Sinking Fund Second Mortgage Bonds (cancelled during the year)	66,000 00
Total	$801,291 17

The earnings and expenses by divisions for the year 1868, were as follows:

	Earnings.	Expenses.
La Crosse Division	$2,343,516 47	$1,412,096 58
Northern Division	700,120 29	440,750 98
Prairie du Chien Division	2,129,092 67	1,368,044 40
Iowa and Minnesota Div	1,344,916 28	812,149 03
Total	$6,517,645 71	$1,033,040 99

The cost of the property represented by bonds and shares, Dec. 31, 1867 and 1868, is as follows:

	1867.	1868.
Mortgage debt	$16,796,500	$16,613,000
Increased since Jan. 1, for purchase of elevators, building roads, &c	....	600,000
Preferred stock	8,050,892	8,188,272
Common stock	5,406,833	5,554,599
Common stock dividend, Feb. 15, 1869	....	1,596,470
Total cost of road	$30,254,225	$32,552,341

A portion of the debt outstanding Dec. 31, 1867, against the Prairie du Chien Company, was held for the benefit of the St. Paul Company, which was merged in 1868, when the St. Paul Company acquired the Prairie du Chien Road.

GENERAL ACCOUNT, Dec. 31, 1868.

Cost of road	$31,962,017 13
Stock of material on hand	509,882 62
U. S. Post Office Department	45,561 72
Balances due from agents and other Companies	192,257 28
Miscellaneous accounts	16,019 54
Interest paid on bonds due Jan. 1, 1869	112,184 84
Cash on hand	556,245 92
Total	$33,294,241 05
Capital stock, preferred	$8,188,272 00
Capital stock, common	5,554,599 00
First mortgage 7 per cent. bonds	5,425,000 00
Second mortgage 7 per cent. bonds	1,390,000 00
First mort. 8 ₱ c. E. Div	793,000 00
First mort. 7 ₱ c. Iowa and Minn. Div	3,730,000 00
First mort. 7 ₱ c. Minn. Cent. R. W	270,000 00
First mort. 8 ₱ c. P. du C. Div	3,445,000 00
Second mort. 7 3-10 ₱ c. P. du C. Div	736,000 00
Incmoe 7 ₱ cent. bonds	20,000 00
Milwaukee City 7 ₱ cent. bonds	246,000 00
Mil. and Western 7 ₱ cent. bonds	294,000 00
Real estate 7 ₱ cent. purchase money	148,500 00
Incumbrances assumed	327,687 57
Unpaid pay rolls and bills	266,176 89
Bills payable	14,573 60
Due other railways, freight and ticket accounts	55,693 96
Dividend No. 9 P. du C. Div	4,404 29
Coupon account	65,841 90
Income account	2,409,491 84
	$33,394,241 84

President—Alex. Mitchell. Vice-President—Russell Sage. Directors—Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee; Russell Sage, Fred. P. James, N. A. Cowdrey, New-York; Selah Chamberlain, Minnesota; Walter S. Gurnee, New-York; S. S. Merrill, Milwaukee; E. B. Wesley, Julius Wadsworth, Joseph Rudd, James G. Garner, Henry Keep, James Buell, New-York. General Manager—S. S. Merrill. Secretary and Treasurer—Alanson Cary.

Messrs. EASTON & Co., in their Cotton Circular of this date, give the following statistics:

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	2,570	43,193	2,928	1,617
Mobile	1,217	26,307	....	1,009
Galveston	891	4,609	1,751	....
Florida	....	....	....	....
Savannah	1,736	8,200	3,500	....
Charleston	1,630	5,590	....	....
New-York	2,108	32,736	2,466	2,253
Boston, Phil. and Baltimore	1,537	16,000	....	560
Total this week	11,689	136,635	10,645	5,439
Previously reported	1,979,849	......	925,042	426,029
Total since Sept. 1, 1868	1,991,538	136,635	935,687	431,468
Same time last year	2,069,946	134,789	1,207,381	390,330

Stocks in the interior towns June 4, 1869:

	1869.	1868.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	4,597	5,501
Columbus, Ga	2,140	1,690
Macon, Ga	856	3,020
Montgomery, Ala	1,759	1,035
Memphis, Tenn	6,474	739
Nashville, Tenn	1,540	608
Total	17,366	12,593

Statistical Position:

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	392,000	648,830
Afloat from India	437,000	364,000
Afloat from America	140,000	151,000
Stock in London	76,980	35,100
Afloat for London	70,000	60,000
Stock in Havre	38,070	45,626
Afloat for Havre	99,549	45,832
Stock in Bremen	9,217	12,105
Afloat for Bremen	4,889	2,192
Stock in United States ports	136,635	134,789
Stock in the interior towns	17,366	12,593
Total	1,421,646	1,512,067
Deficiency in visible supply	90,411	

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 85,000 bales, same time 1868, 125,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11⅞d., then 11¼d.

Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business in Hops, thus:

"Since our last report our market has become very much depressed and weakened by reason of recent heavy failures in the London market, three firms having suspended within the last six weeks, with liabilities amounting in the aggregate to $1,200,000—our currency—the liabilities of one concern alone reaching the enormous sum of $810,000, or nearly enough to pay for every bale of American Hops shipped to that market this season. The exports of the past week show a decrease of over 50 per cent. as compared with the week previous, and the demand for consumption has fallen off in the same proportion—all of which shows how one Hop market can be influenced by another. We renew our quotations this week without change, though it is extremely difficult to realize full rates except on very choice grades, of which there is a scarcity. Reports from the growing districts are, on the whole, favorable, though the vine is not yet far enough advanced to enable one to form much of an opinion as to its condition. It is now evident that the decrease of last year's acreage in Wisconsin will be much greater than was estimated a month ago, the destruction of yards in Sauk County being variously estimated at from 50 to 75 ₱ cent. This is the largest hop-growing county in Wisconsin, and suffered more by the ravages of the insect last season than any other district. The vine in some of the districts of New-York is reported as being somewhat backward, but in other respects presents a healthy appearance. Exports for week ending May 22, 1,130 bales; exports last week, 586 bales; receipts past two weeks, 3,647 bales; total exports for the season from the port of New-York, 44,768 bales. Our London correspondent writes as follows under date May 15: 'Since our last respects of the 1st inst. we have to report a dull market. English attract little or no attention at lower rates, unless exceptionally fine, and Continental rule very flat at a trifle under late currency. The continued heavy arrivals from America have had the effect of depressing the market here, and making buyers cautious, which can scarcely be wondered at if we bear in mind that the imports already to hand are nearly double what we were led to expect by American letters of a few months since, the result is, to make sales difficult; but unless forced, we shall not be surprised to see fine grades hold their value well, as adverse reports of the coming crop would soon put matters on a better footing.' In a letter dated May 22, he says: 'The inactivity which has prevailed here of late, has been, of course, increased by recent failures and the fear of other complications following, induces buyers to be exceedingly cautious. Sales during the past week have been very difficult to effect, either of home or home or foreign, and the result has been to lower prices to the extent of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. To-day, reports of "fly" in the plantations have reached us, and should the attack at any time prove a severe one, we may hope for sufficient improvement in the market to enable us to get out of a little stock.'"

The Elevator and Warehouse Company of New-Orleans have shipped as follows since March 1, and have a large supply still on hand for exportation in bulk:

	Wheat.	Corn.
To Liverpool	104,546.05	14,213.27
To Charleston	....	13,765.25
To Savannah	....	13,813.12
To Barcelona	13,013.35	....
To New-York City	19,672.25	93,660.18
To Boston	....	7,933.52
Total	137,232.05	143,376.22

Treasury and Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 20, 1869.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th inst. is received, transmitting the protest and appeal of MARTIN GUNDERSON, master of the bark *Carrier*, of your port, against the payment of a fine of fifty (50) dollars, for not having the name of the vessel properly painted upon her stern, the name having been painted in black letters upon a white ground, and not in white letters upon a black ground.

The *Carrier*, having been licensed, would be liable for a fine of but twenty (20) dollars, under section 11 of the act of Feb. 18, 1793, instead of fifty (50) dollars under section 3 of the act of Dec. 31, 1792.

As her present owner was not concerned in the original violation of the law, you will refund the sum taken from him, upon his producing satisfactory proof that the requirements of the law have been complied with.

You will notify the owners of the vessels, upon which the names are not properly painted, of the necessity of conforming to the provisions of the statue; and if, after the lapse of a reasonable time for making the requisite change in the painting of their names, the owners are still found delinquent, you will enforce the payment of the legal penalty. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.
WALTER B. SCATES, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 23, 1869.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., with reference to the liabilities of persons and firms who manufacture tobacco and cigars in the same building where they have a salesroom, and where they sell not only their own products, but also goods manufactured by other persons, I have to say that the act of July 20, 1868, requires every manufacturer of tobacco to give bond and pay a special tax before commencing or continuing business; and a like requirement is made of every manufacturer of cigars. Both kinds of business cannot be performed under one bond and special tax receipt, neither is one interchangeable with the other.

A manufacturer of tobacco and snuff may sell the products of his own manufacture without paying special tax as a dealer in tobacco; and a manufacturer of cigars may sell the cigars of his own manufacture at the place of manufacture without paying special tax as a dealer. But if a manufacturer of tobacco, or a manufacturer of cigars sells at the same time the products of other manufacturers, he must pay a special tax as dealer in manufactured tobacco.

Every manufacturer of tobacco and snuff is required to pack and stamp his goods before they are removed from the manufactory, or from any place where the same are made, except such tobacco and snuff as are intended for export, and every manufacturer of cigars is required to pack his cigars in boxes not before used for that purpose, and affix tax-paid stamps before he is allowed to remove them from any manufactory or place where cigars are made.

Under these provisions of law it is held and decided, that where a person or firm makes or manufactures tobacco and cigars, or either tobacco or cigars in a different part or parts of the same building in which they have a salesroom, where they sell at retail their own products, or the products of other manufacturers, the room or part of the building where each particular part of the business is carried on is either the store, the manufactory, or the place where the tobacco or cigars are made, as the case may be, and the special tax paid as a dealer, or as a manufacturer of tobacco, or a manufacturer of cigars is limited to and covers only the business done in the part of the building so designated and used, and does not cover those portions of the building which are appropriated to other purposes.

When, therefore, a dealer in manufactured tobacco has his saleroom in the front part of his store, and occupies the back part as a place for manufacturing tobacco, snuff or cigars, or where he uses the first floor of his building as a store or salesroom, and the upper floor or cellar as places for manufacturing or making tobacco, snuff or cigars, the goods, whether tobacco, snuff or cigars, must be packed and stamped before they are removed from that part of the building where they are made to the store or salesroom. When tobacco, snuff or cigars are removed from the place where they are made, and placed in a store or salesroom where the occupant does business as a dealer, they are offered for sale within the meaning of the Revenue law, and if they are found there exposed for sale without the proper stamps affixed, they are liable to seizure, and the person so removing his goods and offering them for sale without previously affixing and canceling the proper stamps denoting the payment of the tax, is liable on conviction to the penalties imposed by sections 71 and 89 of the act of July 20, 1868.

When a person manufactures and sells cigars in the same room, and at the same place sells cigars of other persons' manufacture, he must pack and stamp his cigars before he sells, or offers or exposes his cigars for sale by placing them upon his shelves, counter, show case, or other conspicuous place.

Manufactured and purchased goods cannot be stored promiscuously, and offered for sale upon the same shelves and counters, and with no stamp affixed to the goods which the person thus exposing them has manufactured himself.

Goods of his own manufacture which are thus commingled by the manufacturer with goods purchased without being properly stamped and canceled are liable to seizure under sections 70 and 71, or if cigars, under the provisions of section 89, act of July 20, 1868.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLAS, Acting Commissioner.
A. P. TUTTON, Supervisor, Pittsburg, Penn.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1869.

SIR: In your letter of May 3, you ask the following question: "Are persons traveling from place to place selling cigars by sample required to take out a license both as peddlers and dealers in tobacco?"

In answer I have to say that a dealer in tobacco is a person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars. A person, therefore, whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, cigars, is regarded as a dealer in tobacco, and if his annual sales exceed $100 he is liable to a special tax, as such.

A peddler is a person who travels from place to place selling goods; a person, therefore, who peddles cigars is not only a dealer in tobacco, but also a peddler, and is consequently liable to the special taxes imposed upon both. A person, however, who is simply the agent of a manufacturer or dealer, and who travels as such, taking with him samples of cigars, which he does not sell, but upon which he solicits orders for his employer, from whom he receives a stipulated salary, is not regarded as a peddler or dealer in tobacco.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) J. M. DOUGLASS,
Deputy Collector.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1869.

SIR: I reply to yours of 21st inst., that where the title to a remainder interest in personal property vested in expectancy upon the death of a person dying before July 1, 1862, no legacy tax accrues under the internal revenue laws where such interest vests in possession, whether before or after that date.

Respectfully, J. H. DOUGLASS,
Deputy Commissioner.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

DEFAULT.

W. R. Goodenough vs. *One Hundred and Thirty-three Tons of Coal.*—This was a motion to open a default. The cause was noticed for the April Term, and was called on the calendar on the first day of term, when no one answered for the claimants, and, on motion of the libelants, the cause was set down for trial on the 12th of the month. It was reached on the calendar and called on the 14th. The claimants thereupon moved to postpone the trial for the term, on the ground of the absence of a witness, which motion being denied, the cause proceeded, when the proctor for claimants stated to the Court that he desired to be considered as not answering to the call of the case, whereupon the libelant moved for a decree by default, which motion was granted in the presence of the claimant's proctor. The claimant now moved to have the default so entered set aside, upon the ground that he supposed there would be no objection to the postponement of the cause when called at the April Term, and was taken by surprise by the moving of the cause for trial, and that when the cause was called a material witness was absent, being confined in the State Prison.

By the Court—These facts furnish no ground for opening the default. In fact the present motion is in substance an application for a review of the motion made to postpone the trial when the cause was called. No such review can be allowed: nor will a default be opened which was regularly taken at the calling of the calendar, in presence of the opposing proctor, no facts not then known to the proctor being now made to appear. (Ward *vs.* Ruckman, 23 How. P. R., p. 330.)

The motion is denied.

For libelant, Beebe, Donohue & Cook; for claimants, Emerson & Goodrich.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 5.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE CASE OF THE NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY—MOTION FOR REARGUMENT.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *The New-York College of Dentistry.*—This case, full particulars of which have already appeared in our columns, came up again to-day on a motion made by the defendants' counsel for a reargument. As our readers may remember, an action was commenced in April last in the name of the people of the State, for an injunction against the officers of the institution, and for the appointment of a receiver, to the end that the charter of the College might be declared forfeited and its affairs wound up. There were three distinct charges made against the officers of the institution; First, that they have not elected officers and professors as required by their charter; second, that they have violated the provisions of the by-laws as to elections, in that sufficient notice was not given as required by law; and third, that they have violated the regulations, in granting diplomas to certain students who had not passed through the prescribed course. It is claimed on the part of the people that four or more students have received diplomas who were not entitled to them, and that this fact alone is sufficient to vitiate the charter.

Mr. Anthon, for the defendants, read some new affidavits, but nothing especially important was revealed in them. An officer of the College swore that the new constitution was adopted in May, 1867; the by-laws in May, 1865. Counsel said one charge against them was that they amended the by-laws without a two-third vote. The degree of "Dental Surgery" was conferred upon certain students on the 15th of March last, but as to the students named in the plaintiffs' papers, counsel said no degrees had been conferred, and no diplomas delivered by the Regents of the institution. No valid diplomas could be given except through the officers last named. Whatever had been done as to conferring degrees upon the students named was the unauthorized act of a person calling himself the Vice-President of the institution. The four students had not had degrees conferred upon them. In conclusion the counsel said that this suit was initiated and carried on by one who was disappointed, in that he was not reelected to office.

Mr. S. G. Courtney, for the plaintiffs, commenced his argument by saying that he proposed to read the affidavits of certain doctors, whose testimony would throw much light upon the whole transaction. The action was brought under the code to restrain the officers of the institution from further conducting their regular business, and also for the purpose of having a receiver appointed, on the ground that the officers had forfeited their charter by acting contrary to the provisions of the by-laws. There was no constitution such as is insisted upon by the other side. The only constitution there is, said counsel, is the charter granted by the State Legislature. The by-laws, and those only, are what the Court is asked to consider as having been violated. One trouble about the case of the other side is, that Dr. Mayne was elected after the commencement of this suit. The action was commenced on the 12th of April last, and the doctor was elected President of the College on the 13th of April. Counsel was about to proceed with the reading of the affidavits, when Judge CARDOZO suddenly left the Bench, saying that he must see the District-Attorney. Counsel and reporters then waited patiently for a long time, and the Judge not returning, patience finally became exhausted, and the respective counsel concluded they could spend no more time in waiting, and left the Court-room. Subsequently it was understood the case was submitted on the affidavits.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following-named persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Ann A. Delany, Eliza Moses, John Thomson, Wm. A. Wakeman, (foreign,) John Sowerby, Sarah Dixon, James R. Hitchcock, Christopher Smith, James Hamilton, Rebecca Rohr, George P. Loder, Charles M. Connolly, Louisa A. Linebert, Samuel Schmidt, John Gugg, George W. Coster, John J. Phelps, Henry Donald.

BENEVOLENT BEQUESTS.

By the will of Wm. W. Wakeman the following bequests are made: To the American Bible Society, $2,500; American Tract Society, $2,500; American Sunday School Union, $2,500; New-York Home Missionary Society, $2,500; Society for the Promotion of the Gospel among Seamen, $2,500.

By the will of Charles M. Connolly, (brother of the Comptroller,) $1,000 is given to the new Cathedral, $2,000 to the House of Protection under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and $200 each to the St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum, the Catholic Orphan Asylum, and to the Catholic Half-Orphan Asylum. His estate is valued at between one and two millions of dollars.

John J. Phelps, deceased, has, by the terms of his will, made several benevolent bequests, as follows: $5,000 to the American Bible Society; $5,000 to the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans in New-York; $2,500 to the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge; $2,500 to the American Church Missionary Society; $2,500 to the New-York Institution for the Blind; and $2,500 to the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled; $3,000 to the Congregationalist Church in Simsbury, Conn.; $3,000 to St. Luke's Hospital; $5,000 to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the interest of $50,000 to Yale College during the life of his son, Wm. Walter Phelps, at whose death the principal also reverts to the College.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of Maria Van Houten, Charles Caish, Robert Hood, James Devine, Rose Ann Cotter, Benjamin Goinperts, Hannah M. Wolden, Mary Coughlin, Paulina Zambels, Henry Schellenberg, Emil Gallor, Jacob Silverman, Frances Eastwood, Hannah Connors, Jane Addy, John Lahan, Patrick Clancy, John D. Dexter, George Graff, Mary Russell, Mary Hessman, Jane W. Greene, Marcella Hennessey, Peter Murtha, Hannah Secor Dalton, John A. Grimes.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 5.

By Judge Cardozo.

Brown *vs.* McKee; motion denied, costs to abide the event.

Jane E. Harcourt *vs.* Swinton; motion denied, cost to abide the event.

Arnault *vs.* Arnault; referred back to the referee.

In the matter of the appointment of a general guardian of T. J. Clark et al.; motion granted.

Oberlander et al. *vs.* Rossway et al.; motion denied.

Meyer et al. *vs.* Springstein; motion denied.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

SHOPLIFTING.

Alexander Berndt, No. 62 Sixth-avenue, made a complaint, alleging that Friday afternoon Ann Moore entered his store and busied herself and him by pricing various articles; while she was doing so he saw her pick up a piece of coating worth $35, which she endeavored to secrete upon her person. He ordered her to leave the store, whereupon she dropped the stolen goods upon the floor and hastily left, but was immediately afterward arrested at his instance by Officer Winter, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Upon being arraigned she pleaded not guilty, and was committed in default of $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

SELF-CONVICTED.

Annie Smith, 17 years of age, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a dress and other articles of clothing, all valued at $95, from Jennie Pickering, No. 109 Amity-street, and freely admitted her guilt. She was committed in default of $500 bail.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

BURGLARY.

During the night of the 28th of May burglars entered the stable of William Doe, No. 14 Lewis-street, by removing some of the clapboarding, and having thus gained entrance, succeeded in getting away with a lot of harness valued at $19. Friday last Thomas Kelly and Peter Saye, two boys, were arrested by Officer Fisher, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and the former having confessed the crime, they were yesterday committed for trial at the General Sessions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of the following-named persons were proved during the past week: Joseph J. Swan, Sarah E. Woodbridge, Conard Walfel, Rodolph Jannacke, Catharine Doring, Elnor S. Kidney, Frederick Schmidt, Julius Zwergius, and Matthew McDonough—all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Peter J. Murphy, Thomas Jeffers, James McDonough, James Fox, Robert Worden, Robert Meadows, Albert N. Winslow, Cyrus Flint and Thomas Hunter—all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the estate of Adelia J. Slater, Alfaretta N. Byington and Nathaniel B. Meyers were granted to Margaret Boyle; of Mary E. Ryan, to Mary Ryan, her mother; of Charles C. and Benjamin F. Dugan, to Gilbert G. Young; of Anna M. and Mary J. Ruby, to Ann Shelly; and of Ann and Mary Sullivan, to Mary McCormick.

NOTED CHARACTER IN COURT.

A Thief of Credit and Renown at Last Brought to Grief—A Resume of His Ventures and Escapes.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, a man with an extraordinary face came out of the prisoners' box in answer to the name of WILLIAM SMITH, and stood at the bar of judgment, boldly confronting Court and spectator. He was a man whose hair had been thinned and grizzled by forty-seven years of life, and his face was mottled with the excesses of a shadowed existence, and was plowed with the furrows of old-time savagery. Upon his cheek was the mark of an ancient wound, that told of some brutal midnight brawl, and his nose had been so turned awry in a long-ago tussle, that its point had ever since formed an obtuse and unsightly angle with its upper part. When Justice DOWLING saw this feature, he ejaculated, "Funny-nosed Bill, again!" and proceeded to ascertain the details of the last little difference between him and the law.

It appeared that Mrs. HENRIETTA BENEDICT, of Virginia, walking Broadway, met the common fate and was assaulted by pickpockets, the "Funny-nosed" one snatching her wallet from her person, with the greatest imaginable ease, and was walking off with it in the best possible humor, when Officer CROOK, of the Broadway Squad, who had witnessed his feat, seized him from behind by the shoulder. "Funny-nosed" has had a remarkable experience, and did not need to look behind him to know that he had been touched by a "peeler," and, being something of a lawyer in his way, knew that it would never do to go to the Station-house with the stolen property upon him. Therefore he essayed a feat of his class, by attempting to throw it away, but the keen eyes of CROOK saw his movement and clinched his crime upon him by seizing the pocket-book at the moment he cast it to the street.

Justice DOWLING has a memory that many a thief has been wrecked upon, and when "Funny-nosed Bill," still unconvinced, asserted his innocence in the face of the evidence, the Magistrate indulged in some personal reminiscences of great interest. The man of scars and blotches was christened originally WM. CLUCE, but having been a thief almost from his cradle days, had been forced to the adoption of many aliases. Being a man of small imaginative capacity, he had never soared above the commonplace, and in answering the inconvenient questions of Magistrates on different occasions as to his name, had at one time answered William Johnson, at another William Jones, and finally had chosen to be known as William Smith. His only romantic cognomen, of "Funny-nosed Bill," he owes to Captain JOHN JOURDAN's keen sense of the fitness of names.

But as Johnson, Jones, Smith, Cluce, or Funny-nosed he has for fifteen years been known to the experienced thief-takers of New-York as a desperate, industrious, skillful, versatile outlaw, and has illustrated many times during his career that because a man is arrested with full proof of his crime in possession of the authorities, it is a corollary that he is to be punished. He has been so arrested many times, but has met his deserts only once, when he was sent to Sing Sing for four years for burglary, and even in that case he forfeited his bail after trial, and was only found and arrested by Captain JOHN JOURDAN after a patient search.

Before and after that conviction he was noted as pal of Bristol Bill and Curley George, noted English burglars, who were the terrors of banks. Some years ago, and in company with the former, Funny-nosed achieved the great success of his life by robbing a Pittsburg bank of $20,000, with which they fled to Canada, and from that safe covert negotiated with the despoiled owners, each realizing $2,000 from their midnight speculation, besides immunity from prosecution, and returning to New-York, thief-like, enjoyed a few months of gaudy grandeur.

Very many times since that day, "Funny-nosed Bill" has been arrested, but has always escaped punishment. Once he picked a gentleman's pocket of his watch at the Staten Island boat landing, and was caught in the very act. But the gentleman got his watch back, left the City, refused to prosecute, and the Funny-nosed snapped his villainous fingers in the face of the law. A little later than this, Officer CONWAY, of the Sixteenth Precinct, seized him at the moment when he had inserted a false key into the lock of an Eighth-avenue store, and he was duly indicted for an attempt at burglary. But the dangerous delays of the law again served him in good stead; for, his trial being postponed from time to time, Officer CONWAY was meantime transferred, then resigned and left the City. When Funny-nosed was at last called to answer, there was no evidence against him and he was discharged. Thus he went on year after year, committing crimes without number, and so often by some hook or crook cheating justice of its due, that he was at last thought to have a charmed liberty that the law was powerless to curtail.

For this reason chiefly, when he was captured for the achievement of Thursday, it was determined to rob him of the benefit of delays, and instead of sending him to the General Sessions for time to work his deliverance, he was reserved for the swifter, if milder, punishment that could be meted to him in the Special Sessions, and being arraigned there yesterday as stated, he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

THE BRIGGS ARSON CASE.

Two More Arrests Made—The Accused Remanded for Examination—An Interesting Story by a New Witness.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. ROBERT L. BRIGGS, one of the firm of BRIGGS BROS., and HENRY C. ROSS, their foreman, were arrested by Officer BENNETT, of the Tombs Court Squad, on a charge of complicity in setting fire to the livery stable in Twenty-third-street, on the 30th of December last.

These arrests were made on warrants issued by Justice DOWLING, who based his action on an affidavit made by one JAMES MCGONIGAL, of No. 250 Mott-street.

M'GONIGAL'S STATEMENT.

He stated that he is now employed in the Astor House stables, and formerly worked in the stables of BRIGGS BROS., in West Twenty-third-street, where he was a night washer. During the whole time of his employment in the stables (nearly three years) he never knew BRIGGS BROS. to purchase loose hay—they always preferring baled hay as more economical and safer, and they always purchased baled straw as well. A few days before the fire MCGONIGAL states that he saw a load of loose hay standing near the Twenty-fourth-street entrance. The next day he noticed that this loose hay had been removed to the basement on the Twenty-fourth-street side. He had left the employ of the firm some six weeks prior to the fire in BRIGGS' stables, and at the time it occurred was at work in the Fifth-avenue stables, in Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Just before MCGONIGAL left the stable of BRIGGS BROS. "HANK ROSS," the foreman, remarked to him, "JIM, if the stable gets on fire to-night, get out my father's horse first; he will pay you as much as any other gentleman," and MCGONIGAL said he would do so. On the night the fire occurred MCGONIGAL left home between 9 and 10 o'clock in company with his brother FELIX, and took a Broadway car as far as Twenty-third-street, where they got out. MCGONIGAL was then going to the Fifth-avenue Hotel stables, where he was also night washer. As he passed BRIGGS' stables he noticed a man cleaning and rubbing a horse near the basement door, which was closed. The two brothers passed on to the hotel stables, where MCGONIGAL washed off a coach, and then walked with his brother through Twenty-fourth-street past BRIGGS' stables to HIGGINS' liquor-store, almost directly opposite. He crossed over to invite some of BRIGGS' men to take drinks with him, leaving his brother behind. Just as he reached the stable he saw Mr. ROBERT BRIGGS coming out of the basement, with the foreman, ROSS, behind him. As he did not wish them to see him MCGONIGAL stepped into a doorway on the first floor; he heard ROSS say to Mr. BRIGGS, "That light isn't high enough." BRIGGS replied, "Oh, yes it is, it's high enough, and it will take quick enough; come along." ROSS then shut the door, and they both walked away in the direction of Sixth-avenue. MCGONIGAL looked into the stable and saw a great glare of gas-light in the basement, with a quantity of loose hay all puffed up around it. He did not see any one in the stable. Leaving his brother JAMES, he returned to his own stables, where he soon after heard the fire-bells, and was informed that BRIGGS' stables were on fire. MCGONIGAL distinctly states in his affidavit that he is positive the two men he saw emerge from the stable, as already narrated, were ROBERT BRIGGS and HENRY C. ROSS; that he saw their faces and recognized their voices as well. He further alleges that while he was in the employ of BRIGGS BROS. they kept a cow in the Twenty-fourth-street stable, and that after the fire, when the dead bodies of the horses were being removed, he inquired if the body of a cow had been found near the manure-pit, where she had been stabled. He ascertained that no cow's body had been discovered. He also adds that before he left the employ of BRIGGS BROS. he was, one night at 11 o'clock, in the dungpit, in the dark, when he saw JOHN UNDERHILL BRIGGS and his brother-in-law, Dr. WM. P. SHELDON, come down together, when SHELDON struck a match against a post of one of the stalls and endeavored to set fire to a bale of straw. He failed, and remarked, "That will never do." Both men walked off, and evidently did not see MCGONIGAL.

THE ARREST.

When the officer went to look for the accused he found them consulting at the office of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL, and arrested them as soon as the interview was over. Both of the accused were arraigned before Justice DOWLING soon after their arrest, and were held by him for examination on Monday in the sum of $50,000 each, Mr. FRANCIS A. PALMER, President of the Broadway Bank, becoming their bondsman.

SHELDON'S STATEMENT.

WM. P. SHELDON has since made the following statement relative to his connection with the fire: "I again repeat and set forth what I have stated, both before and after the burning of BRIGGS BROS.' stables. I had been living at Mr. BRIGGS' house several weeks, and was quite sick at the time. About three weeks before the fire, JOHN UNDERHILL BRIGGS proposed to me to fire his stable, and he would not forget to give me $1,000. I told him I was not his man for that purpose. I knew that BRIGGS was embarrassed in circumstances. I told three persons before the fire what BRIGGS had proposed to me about firing the stable. One of these men was my brother, GARDNER L. SHELDON. After the fire I called on Mr. EARLE, and informed him what BRIGGS had asked me to do. At that time I was owing EARLE $30 borrowed money, for which he held my note. At this interview Mr. EARLE gave me $10, and said he would take care of the matter. After the fire BRIGGS gave me $50, to go to Boston to procure a galvanic battery. On the 11th of March last, BRIGGS gave me $50 more. I then suggested that I should go to New-Jersey and remain there for awhile. BRIGGS said, 'Very well, and then go home,' (meaning Ontario County.) One day, when I was sick, BRIGGS came to my room and accused me of telling something about firing the stable. I told him I had not said anything but the truth. At another time BRIGGS came to me and asked what I had told Dr. BERKLEY, and said that REYNOLDS had spoken to him about a $1,000 job the next day."

This document was signed yesterday by SHELDON, in the presence of ALFRED E. BALLER and BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Trial of William W. Fullerton—Another Postponement Probable.

The trial of Ex-Judge WILLIAM W. FULLERTON, which has been put off from time to time for nearly a year, through causes and on pretences that have been fully set forth in this paper, seems likely to meet with a still further postponement through the illness of Judge NELSON. The case was set down for trial at the opening of the United States Circuit Court on Monday next, before Judge NELSON, and was the first case on the docket. News was received yesterday that Judge NELSON is ill, at his home in Cooperstown, and is not likely to be able to hold Court the coming week. District-Attorney PIERREPONT is ready and prepared to try the case without further delay, and as the defendant has always expressed himself ready and anxious for a trial, there does not appear to be any reason why the trial should not proceed as soon as Judge NELSON recovers from his illness so as to be able to hold Court.

The accused has a formidable array of counsel retained for his defence, including, among others, Chas. O'Conor, E. W. Stoughton, D. D. Field, John K. Porter, Clarence L. Seward, John E. Burrill and G. T. Jenks.

The District-Attorney has not employed any one to assist him in the prosecution, and it is not certain as yet whether he will do so or not. The technical charges against Mr. FULLERTON are, "conspiracy to obstruct the administration of justice, witholding information as to the commission of a crime, and settling and adjusting, without authority, an offence against the laws of the United States." There are nine counts in the indictment, and the penalty in case of conviction varies from one to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison or Penitentiary.

New-York Seamen's Association.

This Association, to which reference has been frequently made in the TIMES, is now organized under a charter granted by the State Legislature, and the following gentlemen have been elected as officers:

President, Captain C. C. Duncan; Vice-President, Ellwood Walter, Esq.; Treasurer, Moses S. Beach, Esq.; Secretary, Wm. F. Thoms, M. D.

Trustees—Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Edward Hincken, Esq., Ellwood Walter, Esq., Moses S. Beach, Esq., Wm. A. Booth, Esq., Rev. H. Loomis, D. D., Rev. S. H. Hall, D. D., R. P. Buck, Esq., Wm. F. Thoms, M. D., Captain Nath'l Briggs, Captain C. C. Duncan.

Building Committee—Hon. M. H. Grinnell, (Collector of New-York;) Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, (President New-York Chamber of Commerce;) Edward Hincken, Esq., (President New-York Ship-owners' Association;) W. A. Booth, Esq., (President American Seamen's Friend Society;) Moses S. Beach, Esq.; Captain C. C. Duncan, (President New-York Seamen's Association.)

The objects of the Association are the moral, mental and social improvement of seamen; to protect them from impositions and abuses at home and abroad; to build up such an organization of respectable seamen as will command the respect of the community, enable ship-owners to protect themselves from the imposition of worthless and disorderly characters, claiming to be seamen but disgracing the name, and secure for their vessels reliable and efficient crews, while at the same time the seamen will be enabled to select good ships and good officers, and thus secure good treatment.

It is proposed to provide an exchange, reading-room and library, which shall be open to all seamen on the payment of a small annual subscription; to assert and maintain perfect liberty in the selection of boarding-houses, shipping offices and voyages, and to supply vessels with crews without the intervention of any shipping-master.

A building suitable for the uses of the Association, and one which shall at the same time prove attractive to those for whose benefit it is intended and an ornament to the City, is to be erected without unnecessary delay. To this end an appropriation of $30,000 has been made by the State Legislature, which will be available when a like sum has been contributed by individuals. The cost of such a building is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000, and the arrangements of the institution are intended to be such as will afford the means for defraying the current expenses of the Association, thereby making it self-sustaining. It is believed that such an object and such a plan needs only to be known to meet with all the encouragement and assistance which it is proposed to ask at the hands of a generous public.

The Suicidal Mania—Two Attempts at Self-destruction.

At an early hour yesterday morning a man, named D. EDWARD ARNOLD, made a desperate attempt to end his life by leaping into the East River at the Battery extension. Fortunately, the attempt was witnessed by Officer DOUGHERTY, of the First Precinct, who immediately ran down, and was fortunate enough to be able to rescue the misguided man from the fate he coveted. ARNOLD was then conveyed to the New-street Police Station, in an exhausted condition, and restored by the attentions of a surgeon.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock another and similar attempt was made, almost at the same spot, by one JOHN RYAN, who, while in an intoxicated condition, leaped into the water with evident intent to commit suicide. Officer DOUGHERTY again saw the attempt, and also rescued this second man from a watery grave, who was taken to the Station-house for treatment. It was a very singular coincidence that two men should thus attempt suicide on the same day at the same place, and both be rescued by the same officer, who deserves much credit for the cool courage he displayed on both occasions. ARNOLD was subsequently sent to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, and RYAN was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction by Justice HOGAN.

The First-avenue Affray—Death of One of the Victims.

The reckless use of pistols, on Thursday night, in First-avenue, by a party of young rowdies, and which resulted in the serious wounding of THOMAS COSTELLO, a saloon keeper, and RICHARD GERDES, a grocer, culminated yesterday in the death of the last-named victim. The deceased expired at Bellevue Hospital at an early hour yesterday, after suffering great pain. His remains were removed to his late residence, where an inquest will be held to-day by Coroner KEENAN. The three men who originated the disturbance in COSTELLO's saloon and who used the pistols are now in the Tombs awaiting the result of the Coroner's investigation. Their names are JOSEPH HARTNETT, MICHAEL CARNEY and THOMAS J. CARR. The two wounded men in their *ante-mortem* statements, as published yesterday, coincided in accusing CARNEY of having fired the shots which wounded them. HARTNETT fired one shot before that, but his bullet does not seem to have struck any one.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday over the remains of FREDERICK HAHN, the shoemaker who was accidentally shot dead by CHAS. GOTTROU, at No. 279 East Fourth-street, as already reported. The jury on learning the evidence in the case, which contained the facts already narrated, rendered a verdict of accidental death and the boy was discharged.

The remains of an unknown girl, aged 10 years, dressed in a plaid dress and spotted calico apron, were found yesterday in the East River, near Pier No. 55. The body was much decomposed.

An unknown man entered the saloon of CHAS. O'DONNELL, at No. 552 Greenwich-street, near Charlton-street, yesterday evening, when he sat down and apparently fell asleep. He was not disturbed for nearly three hours, when it was ascertained that he was quite dead. The remains were taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

Facts About the Small-Pox.

The abatement of the small-pox in this City still continues, and yesterday no new cases were reported. A formal statement, made by the Warden of the Small-pox Hospital to Mr. GEORGE KELLOCK, Superintendent of the Out-door Poor, declares that during the month of May there were admitted 143, which, with 28 remaining at the beginning of the month, made a total of 171 treated. Of these 97 were discharged and 9 died, leaving at present 65 in the hospital. Of those who died 7 had variola, 1 scarlatina, and 1 erysipelas. Of those discharged 29 were treated for varioloid, 24 for variola, 3 for variola "discreet," 1 for variola confluens, 2 for variola semi-confluens. The balance have been treated for various diseases, with the exception of those who, having been exposed to the infection, were sent to the hospital as a measure of precaution. Of the above admissions 83 were from Quarantine, and 50 from the City only.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Field Day of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

This regiment will on Monday, June 7, proceed to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, for drill in the school of the battalion. The drill will commence at 10½ A. M., and will be completed at noon. At 2 P. M. there will be a short drill, followed by a review of the regiment by Brigadier-General Meserole, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn. General Meserole is a graduate of the Seventh, having carried the musket in its ranks for many years. The regiment will leave Prospect Park about 3½ P. M., and, leaving the cars at Carroll Park, will march through Clinton and Montague streets to Wall-street Ferry. This will give the people of Brooklyn the long-desired opportunity of seeing this favorite regiment. Passing through Wall-street and Broadway, the regiment will reach its armory about 6 o'clock P. M.

The National Guard in Court.

A suit is now pending in the special term of the Supreme Court of this City which is of considerable interest to members of the National Guard, being an injunction against Colonel Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, to restrain him from approving the action of the Fourth Company, in July last, in expelling Mr. A. B. Johnson for neglect of duty, upon the ground that the proceedings in question were irregular, no proper notice having been given nor any trial afforded the plaintiff. He also claims that he had, previous to his expulsion, been transferred to the Fifth Company, and had in consequence ceased to be a member of the Fourth at this time. He also denies the right of a company to expel a member for mere absence from drills. Mr. Geo. W. Wingate appears for Mr. Johnson, and Mr. John Fowler, Jr., for Colonel Clark. A preliminary injunction has already been issued by Judge Clerke, and the matter will probably come up for final argument during the coming week.

An Intoxicated Clergyman Arrested.

Rev. JOHN MCCALL, a Presbyterian clergyman, hailing from Dundas, Canada, entered the Astor House yesterday morning in a grossly intoxicated condition. While on his way to the bar-room he stumbled and fell, receiving a very severe cut on the head. The *attachés* of the hotel picked him up and placed him in a carriage, when he was taken to Police Headquarters in custody of an officer. Mr. MCCALL explained, as best he could, that he intended to sail for Europe on the steamship *City of Paris*, and as he promised that when next he visited New-York he would not get drunk, Inspector DILKS ordered the officer to see him safe on board the steamer, which was accordingly done.

The Police Commissioners.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners held another meeting yesterday at the Central Office, when the resignation of Sergeant CARLISLE N. ROE, of the Forty-second (Brooklyn) Precinct, was presented and accepted. Mr. ROE was for some time a prominent officer in the Seventh Ward, of this City. The Board decided to transfer Patrolman WM. H. BROOKS from the Second Precinct to the First, and Patrolman GIRARD BEEKMAN from the Twenty-ninth to the First Precinct. The Board having no other business before them, adjourned without date.

BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER, offers the handsomest Cheviot Suits for men and boys.

BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER, sells the best cut Pants and handsomest Walking Coats in the City.

BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER, sells White Duck Vests for $2, $2 50 and $3 50, stylish cut.—*Evening Mail.*

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 9 and 10, at 7½ P. M., at the Clinton Hall (Astor-place) Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, will be sold by auction, without reserve, the entire collection of Modern Paintings belonging to Colonel James McKaye, of this City; also a number of Paintings, sold by order of executors, &c., &c., embracing choice and fine specimens by D. Huntington—Church—Kensett (three)—Whittredge (four) G. L. Brown—Cranch—Durand—J. M. Hart—Wm. Hart—Shattuck—Pope—Haseltine—R. W. Weir—J. B. Irving—Bispham—Moulinet—Diaz—Jules Noel—Ed. Frére—Thom—Couturier—Troyon—Hildebrandt—Hübner—De Beaumont—Hekking, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, June 7 and 8, commencing at 7 o'clock, the private library of Colonel James McKaye, of New-York, comprising a fine assortment of valuable French books in elegant bindings, many choice illustrated works; also, a few scarce books relating to America. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

SALE OF BLAST FURNACES, IRON MINES, &c.—For sale by auction, on June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at Lillie Safe and Iron Company's Office, No. 16 Park-place, New-York, about 910 acres of land in Buck's County, Pennsylvania, comprising 2 blast furnaces, making about 250 tons of iron per week; mines supplying the furnaces with magnetic iron ore; large foundry and machine shop driven by water power, and other valuable improvements. Also, supplies of coal, ore, &c.; teams, produce, and other chattels in use for conducting the mining and manufacturing business upon said lands. For particulars inquire of
S. B. JANES, Treasurer and Agent,
No. 16 Park-place, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands baking and pastry, all kinds deserts; best references given. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress; can do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 225 West 29th-st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 136 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

WET NURSES—WELL-RECOMMENDED nurses for the sick can constantly be found at Mrs. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 5 6th-st., third house from Bowery.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. J. L. ALLEN, nurse, has removed to No. 44 6th-st., near 2d-av., where she will be pleased to wait upon patients or invalids; best of reference.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A GERman importing house; must write a good hand and be quick at figures; a knowledge of German indispensable, and an American residing with his parents preferred. Address, with references, Post Office Box No. 5,336.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN FANCY and hosiery house; a young man acquainted with business and good reference. Address, stating full particulars, salary, &c., JAMES, Box No. 3,188 Post Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENer—one that understands the culture of grapes and flowers; German preferred. Apply at No. 112 Wall-st.

WANTED.—GOOD WAITERS WANTED AT the Fifth-avenue Hotel; steady employment and liberal wages. Apply at the office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LESPINASSE

Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK DAY SCHOOL.—Two little girls taken to board and educate; terms, $50 per quarter; references. Mrs. LEVIE, No. 242 East 59th-st.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS TO INSTRUCT four children in French and German and the piano. Address Post Office Box No. 1,935 New-York.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION TO DISEASES OF MIDdle-aged men, stricture, fistula, piles. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON MONDAY, May 31, 1869, a SHE GOAT, brown and white body, with white and black legs. Any one finding the same and leaving it at No. 6 Desbrosses-st., New-York, will be liberally rewarded.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TWELFTH-AV. OPENING.—OWNERS of land between 42d and 155th sts., and Hudson River and 10th-av., who are all assessed for the above, are notified that the report will be moved for confirmation on 22d inst. before Judge Cardozo.

DRY GOODS.

DALRYMPLE & JONES,

NO. 847 BROADWAY,
Between 13th and 14th sts.,
OFFER AN UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

RIBBONS, LACES,
COMBS, BRUSHES,
SMALL WARES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
AND
FANCY GOODS.

Our long experience in business enables us to place before our customers

FIRST-CLASS GOODS
AT LOW PRICES.
DALRYMPLE & JONES,
NO. 847 BROADWAY.

AITKEN & MILLER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST.

LLAMA LACE POINTS in great variety of patterns; also an elegant stock of

SASH RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
LACES,
AND
EMBROIDERIES.
RICH FRENCH PASSEMENTERIE,
&c. &c.

MATERIALS

FOR
LADIES' SUITS,
EXCELLENT QUALITY, AND VERY WIDE,
at 25, 28 and 31 cents per yard;
VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY
at 37½ and 62½ cents.
ALL SILK AND WOOL POPLINS
at $1; worth $1 25 gold.
ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
SATINS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, LINENS,
AND GENERAL
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

In all of which, as regards quality and price, we solicit comparison with any other house.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

SPLENDID BARGAINS

FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS,
IN BOMBAZINES, TAMISE, PARISIENNES,
CREPE CLOTHS, CHALLIES,
IRON GRENADINES,
FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.
Also, LINEN LAWNS, ALL NEW DESIGNS,
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK ALPACAS
And POPLIN ALPACAS,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
IN SELECT SHADES.
SECOND MOURNING GOODS,
choice styles, at popular prices.
N. B.—REAL STEEL PONGEES, 25c. per yard;
JUST HALF PRICE.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

NEW GOODS. CHOICE STYLES,

GREAT BARGAINS,
AT THE
DOWN-TOWN RETAIL DRY-GOODS STORE
NO. 12 VESEY-ST.,
NEXT TO THE ASTOR HOUSE.

8-4 Iron Grenadine at $2 50, worth $3 50; rich Mozambiques at 40c., former price 50c.; beautiful styles at 35c., former price 45c.; low-priced dress goods in great variety; superior black silks, best make; black Alpacas of every grade; plaid, striped and plain Organdies; plaid and figured Swiss, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
HOSIERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all instances, or the money returned.

CO-OPERATIVE RETAIL DRY-GOODS STORE,
No. 12 Vesey-st.

R. H. MACY.

SPECIALTIES.
500 BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
FROM $12 50 TO $90.
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
100 CARTONS SASH RIBBONS.
500 CASES FINE STRAW GOODS.
1,000 LADIES' TIES AND BOWS.
CLEARING FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
AND WHITE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST., 13TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

R. H. MACY.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FINE STRAW GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
PERFUMERY AND SOAPS,
TRIMMING SATINS, SILKS, BUTTONS, &c.,
SMALL WARES,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th st., 13th-st. and 6th-av.

RIBBONS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER THEIR
IMPORTATION OF
FANCY NECKTIE RIBBONS AND SASHES
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AND WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, JUNE 7,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
RICH FANCY SASHES
IN GRAND BROCHE, IMPRIME AND
BAYADERE REPS,
JUST LANDED PER STEAMERS "MAINE"
AND "HOLSATIA."
ALSO,
A CHOICE LINE OF
HEAVY TAFFETA AND GROS GRAIN SASHES
IN BLACK AND RARE COLORS FROM
6 TO 10 INCHES IN WIDTH.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILLINERY AND
TRIMMING RIBBONS ON HAND, IN SATIN,
GROS GRAIN, TAFFETAS, MOUSSELINES AND
VELVET.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
will offer on Monday, June 7,
the BALANCE of THEIR Stock of
FRENCH CLOAKS, SACQUES, WALKING Suits,
RECEPTION DRESSES, &c., &c.
Also,
FRENCH AND NEW-YORK HATS, CAPS AND
BONNETS, at GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES,
say $5 each and UPWARD.
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
from $50 each and upward.
FRENCH, PAISLEY, AND LLAMA SHAWLS
at POPULAR PRICES.
LADIES' AND INFANTS' APPAREL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION and of
SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.
LADIES' MOHAIR WALKING SKIRTS,
$3 AND UPWARD;
BATHING SUITS, $4 AND UPWARD;
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER IN
THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL LARGELY REPLENISH ALL THEIR
POPULAR STOCKS
WITH FRESH GOODS
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT LARGE
AUCTION SALES.
ALSO,
WILL OPEN AN ASSORTMENT OF
PRINTED PIQUE ROBES AT $2 EACH,
RECENTLY SOLD FOR $4.
STANDARD PRINTS IN NEW AND CHOICE
DESIGNS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE,
12½c. PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CARPETS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

THE LARGEST AND HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT WE HAVE EVER OFFERED,
AT
PRICES GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

LACE SHAWLS!

A FULL LINE RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
to which we invite
SPECIAL ATTENTION,
as they are not only of a
VERY SUPERIOR MAKE,
but will be found upon comparison at least
25 PER CENT. LESS
than usual prices.
SUGDEN & BRADBURY,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door from Bleecker-st.

UNITED STATES DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, (ESTABLISHED 1848,) Works at Trenton, N. J., has opened a branch to receive work at No. 745 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Silks, woolens, cloth, cashmeres, &c., cleaned and dyed in a superior manner, and after a new discovery.

TOYS.—STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY will find a good assortment of toys at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Twelve thousand dollars per mile, or about two-fifths of the cost of the road.
Principal and interest guaranteed by
THE TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
(A corporation having no debt, with a large surplus fund.)
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
For sale at 92½ per cent., and accrued interest, by
DREXEL WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK............................ } LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash capital	$250,000
Surplus, June 1, 1869	112,000
Assets	362,000

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

At an election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

Effingham Townsend,
Chas. R. Swords,
D. Henry Haight,
Amos R. Eno,
John Watson,
Samuel Willetts,
Don Alonzo Cushman,
Uriah J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,
John Scott Boyd,
Isael Corse,
Jacob Van Wagenen,
John R. Willis,
Preston H. Hodges,
Walter Barnes,
Henry Coffin,
John D. Griffen,
Charles H. Isham,
William Palen,
James B. Ames, Jr.,
Egbert A. Clark.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES, Jr., was unanimously elected President, vice HUGH LAING, deceased.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon TUESDAY, June 15, 1869, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, June 16, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }
NEW-YORK, June 3.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual election for Directors of the Chemung Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 8, 1869. Polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close June 4 at 3 P. M., and reopen June 9. JAMES P. LOWREY, Treasurer.

MAY 26, 1869.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.

Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st.

ED. W. BRANDON, }
JEROME BUCK, } Commissioners.
HENRY SPEAR, }

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD }
COMPANY, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspector may find it necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, May 21, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. and remain open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June next, and remain closed until after the election.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO., }
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869. }

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of said Company held at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, No. 122 South 2d-st., in the City of Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to consider the propriety of selling part of the lands of said Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, and other business important to the interests of the Company.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks. Also a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

BUSINESS PAPER AND ALL FIRST-class securities negotiated; collections made everywhere. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTCHESTER PARK

ON
HARLEM RAILROAD,
AT
SCARSDALE STATION.
VILLA SITES AND LOTS at Auction on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1869.

Excursion train from 26th-st. Depot at 10:15 A. M. FREE TICKETS, maps and circulars at the office of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

Tickets, also, at the 26th-st. Station.

JAMES E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL, NO. 55 Liberty-st.:

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, AT YONKERS,

the great CONTINUATION SALE of the ARCHER PROPERTY, on ASHBURTON-AV. Positive sale. Every lot will positively be sold and without reserve. The sale will begin promptly at 1½ P. M., on the premises, on the arrival of the 11:50 A. M. train from 31st-st.

60 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN.

Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will offer for sale at auction, on the premises,
On TUESDAY, June 22,
a portion of the estate known as
HAMILTON PARK,
at New-Brighton, Staten Island. The location of this property is unsurpassed in beauty and convenience; it is within 771 feet of the Brighton Terrace, opposite the ferry landing; is but 35 minutes from Wall-st.; on high ground, commanding extensive views, and will be sold in villa plots, with all necessary restrictions. Several of the very fine houses on the property will also be offered for sale as above. To those desiring homes in the country, and yet within the immediate vicinity of their business pursuits, this sale will afford unusual advantages for investment, as a new impetus has been given to transactions in real estate on the island.

Pamphlets containing maps, descriptions, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST., ELEGANT house and lot, four stories, brown-stone, high-stoop; also, the adjoining lot, No. 22, upon which is a stable; possession will be given at once, and price will be very low. Terms one-half cash.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL fine properties, improved and unimproved, on and near Boulevard, St. Nicholas-av. and Broadway, 130th to 200th-st.; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SECOND GREAT ANNUAL SALE

of the property of
THE RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION,
to be held on the ground on
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 16 and 17.
This property is situated on the banks of the
BEAUTIFUL PASSAIC RIVER,
NINE MILES OR FORTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM
NEW-YORK CITY HALL,
within a stone's throw of the new depot on the New-York and Oswego
MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY,
now building.
Maps and free passes at the office of the auctioneers,
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York,
or at the office of the Company,
No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

Special train at 11 A. M. on the day of sale, for which free passes will be furnished. Other trains at 9:15 and 10 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45 P. M., &c.

SUMMIT, N. J.

An attractive country seat with 6½ acres of land for sale, situated five minutes' walk from New-Providence station, one mile from Summit, and seventy minutes from New-York, by the Morris and Essex Railroad. House is English Gothic in style, 45x40, slate roof filled in with brick and containing sixteen rooms; got hot and cold water baths, brick furnace, range, &c.; staircase of solid walnut, billiard-room, bay windows and piazza 12 feet wide. The grounds are nicely improved; barn, coach-house, &c. Abundance of fruit, good garden, and a never-failing stream. $26,000.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BROS., No. 26 Pine-st.

$26,000.—FOR SALE, ON THE west bank of the Hudson, opposite Tivoli Station, an elegant country seat of 90 acres of the best land, affording the finest views of the Hudson, the distant Catskills and surrounding country. The mansion is substantial, with modern improvements and all necessary outbuildings, ice-house, (filled,) &c.; a fine mountain spring, supplying a fish pond, meanders through the ground, forming beautiful miniature falls; the lawn declines with a gentle slope to the river, having a frontage of 2,300 feet; abundance of choice fruit. The premises, which are now ready for occupancy, present a most desirable residence for a family of moderate means and refined tastes. One-half can remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION AT THE Highlands, N. J., on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, commanding a magnificent and uninterrupted view of the Atlantic Ocean and New-York Bay, embracing extensive water front and the finest situation on the beautiful coast of New-Jersey. It is in immediate proximity to the Long Branch Railroad and the landing of the Shrewsbury and New-York steamboat. There are seven acres of land, with private residence; all or part of which will be sold. Address HIGHLAND, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, or would let, a beautiful location in Monmouth County, N. J., situate on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Ocean and Long Branch Hotels, and convenient to steamboat landing and Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; house contains 20 rooms; plenty of shade; garden planted; ice-house, stables, &c. Address S. H. WYCKOFF, Port Washington.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, at Sing Sing, an elegant house and six acres on Croton-av., only three-quarters of a mile from station; house two stories, attic and basement; frame, filled in with brick, 45x35 feet, with an extension; contains over 20 rooms; in perfect order; large carriage-house and stable. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$6,500.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Mamaroneck, one hour from City, near depot; house contains ten rooms, with carriage-house, all in good order; one acre of land, variety of shade and fruit; good neighborhood; very cheap; terms to suit. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

PROSPECT PARK—FOR SALE, EIGHteen acres in one plot; a portion may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID E. GREEN, No. 132 Pearl-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NEWBURG.—TO LEASE, FROM ONE TO three years, a furnished house, with twenty-four acres of land, well laid out and in good order; a fine vegetable and fruit garden; carriage-house, stable, &c.; an excellent neighborhood; one and a half miles north of the steamboat landing. Apply to

WALTER BROWN, No. 26 Park-place.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS', WEST POINT, a large furnished house and country place, with horses and carriages, if desired; large vegetable and fruit garden; everything ready for immediate possession. Apply to ALFRED PELL, Jr., No. 45 William-st.

HASTINGS ON HUDSON.—FURNISHED house to let for three months from July 1; only two minutes' walk from depot; has over an acre of ground, with fruit and shade trees, and a fine view of river; contains 14 rooms. For particulars address Box No. 5,994 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET—AT SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND County, a very desirable place, about 7 acres; fine orchards; house 10 rooms, in good order; good barn; situation very healthy; 6 minutes' walk from depot. Apply to HERRICK & WAKEMAN, No. 28 Water-st.

ASTORIA, L. I.—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, on banck of East River, to rent, furnished, for the Summer; thirteen rooms; garden, &c. Apply to Mrs. LAWRENCE, Wardell-st., on premises, or Morton's hardware store, No. 46 Broadway.

TO LET—IN WEST 48TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., a first-class three-story high-stoop brownstone house; rent $1,400; also a three-story high-stoop in West 31st-st. Rent $1,200. R. H. HINE, No. 557 6th-av.

TO LET—AT CATSKILL, RESIDENCE OF the late James Powers, on the banks of the Hudson, with 12 rooms, fully furnished, carriage-house, &c. For terms apply on the premises, or to ISAAC PRUYN, at Catskill.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y., A HOUSE with nine rooms; half acre of ground, with a large amount of fruit. Inquire at Nos. 16 and 18 Jay-st., New-York; or at Tarrytown of J. ARCHER VAN TASSEL.

TO LET—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors,) and two hall bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 203 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING
FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

LOUISIANA, THOMAS, Saturday, June 12, at 3 P. M. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, June 18
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, THURSDAY, July 8

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.......June 10
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau.June 17
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.......June 24

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain VAN SICE, THURSDAY, June 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL.....Saturday, June 12
GEO. WASHINGTON.....GAGER.....Saturday, June 19

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J.B.NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

RAILROADS.

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	**ERIE RAILWAY.**—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.:
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	*Day Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	*Express Mail*, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	*Orange County Express*, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	For Piermont.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	*Emigrant Train*, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	*Theatre Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 Mid.	12.00 Mid.	*Saturdays only*, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat

MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,

leaving New-York from pier No. 26 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at.........4 P. M.

Leaving Long Branch at.........7:15 A. M.

Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.

Fare each way	$1 00
Excursion tickets	1 50

Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P.M., landing at pier No. 26 about 8 P. M.

On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.

Horses, carriages and general freight transported.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

SUN BUILDING,
(PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE,) OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

German and French spoken.

Deposits of One Dollar, or less, received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN }
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June next to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 12th day of June next.

The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on the 12th day of June next, at 3 P. M., and opened on THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

WANTED—WHOLE OR PART OF A LOT IN Green-Wood Cemetery. Address Box No. 3,429 Post Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF J. WALTER WOOD & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of the undersigned, who will continue the Foreign Exchange and Gold Brokerage business in his own name, and on his own account, at No. 27 William-st.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

MILLINERY.

BROWN'S LONDON ROUND HATS.—A new case just received from Brown's, Nos. 13 and 14 New Bond-st., London, of elegant styles. E. BROWN, No. 852 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE IN LONdon are offered at No. 23 Granville-place, Portman-square; the house and appointments are entirely first-class; location at the West End, near the Parks. Address as above to Miss A. ELLIS.

NO. 74 (OLD NO. 56) 7TH-AV., BEtween 14th and 15th sts. Three handsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, also large room on third floor and hall room, with the best of board; ample closets; best of reference required.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE IN LONdon are offered at No. 34 York-place, Portman-square; the house and appointments are entirely first-class; location at the West End, near the Parks. Address as above to Miss M. ELLIS.

NO. 316 EAST 20TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; reference.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Choice rooms to let on second and third floors, singly or en suite, without board.

NO. 168 127TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV., SOUTH side.—A parlor and bedroom to let together or separate, with or without board. Terms reasonable.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, to permanent or transient boarders; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 38 West 19th-st.

NO. 157 EAST 39TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; one unfurnished room.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 72.—TO LET—PLEASant suites of rooms, with table d'hote, or without board.

NO. 33 EAST 19TH-ST.—A PLEASANT, well-furnished room in a private family to let, without board, to a gentleman.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman at No. 242 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR JUNE or the season, near Cozzens' West Point Hotel; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VERMONT,
W. H. BURROUGHS, PROPRIETOR.

The above hotel will be opened on the 15th inst. First-class accommodations. Pure Vermont air, (so favorable for invalids and others;) wild and picturesque scenery, (including fine views of Mount Mansfield and the Adirondacks,) boating, fishing, splendid drives, &c., &c.

This hotel is adjacent to the famous MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, whose waters have wrought such almost miraculous cures of the most obstinate diseases. Railroads from every direction to St. Albans, and from there it is a charming ride of ten miles. Communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COOPER HOUSE,

COOPERSTOWN.........................NEW-YORK

Will be open June 15. Rooms for 400 guests. New furniture; seven acres ground; Otsego Lake; boating, fishing, fine drives; lake, valley and mountain scenery; ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; railroad trains twice a day from Albany; first-class house; terms reasonable. Diagrams of house seen and rooms engaged at American Hotel, Albany, N. Y., or at Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.

CHARLES A. WATKINS,
Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

Opens for the reception of guests in the latter part of June. The proprietor having purchased the entire property, has expended over $10,000 in enlarging and improving the house the present season.

C. Koppitz's celebrated orchestra, from Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, has been engaged for the season of 1869. JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 150 feet elevation, with extensive grounds on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class; will open June 20. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open about June 1. It is desirably situated on high ground, commanding a fine view of the ocean, Pleasure Bay, and surrounding country. It is distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to beach and cars. Good stabling. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

EMBOGCHT HOUSE—CATSKILL—JAS. P. OVERBAGH, proprietor—Situated one mile from village, is now open; it is especially adapted for the accommodation of families. For information address Proprietor, Catskill.

BATH HOTEL, LONG ISLAND, NOW open; new management; first-class family hotel; sea bathing, large grounds and shade. Rooms engaged at No. 3 Bond-st. A. C. LEWIS.

E. A. WELLER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVerack, N. Y., a first-class boarding school for both sexes will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 5. Special terms for large families with children. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

STEAMBOAT SUNNYSIDE.

On and after June 3, the SUNNYSIDE will run from Pier No. 39, foot of Vestry-st., as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY AFTERNOON.		TO NEW-YORK EVERY MORNING.	
LEAVES		LEAVES	
Vestry-st.	4:00	Grassy Point	6:30
Yonkers	5:00	Haverstraw	6:40
Irvington	5:30	Sing Sing	7:15
Tarrytown	5:45	Tarrytown	7:45
Sing Sing	6:15	Irvington	8:00
Haverstraw	6:45	Yonkers	8:30
ARRIVES AT		ARRIVES AT	
Grassy Point	7:00	New-York	9:30

Express Freight for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, and all Freight for Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT
RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st.,

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 1, 8:30 A. M.	Monday, May 31, 9 A. M.
Wed'sday, June 2, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, June 1, 12:30 P.M.
Thursday, June 3, 10 A. M.	We'sday, June 2, 1:30 P. M.
Friday, June 4, 11 A. M.	Thursday, June 3, 2 P. M.
Saturday, June 5, 3:30 P.M.	Friday, June 4, 3 P. M.
Monday, June 7, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, June 7, 6:15 A. M.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE SPLENDID steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, will commence the regular trips to Coney Island, on THURSDAY, June 10, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 (Morris-st.) North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

N. B.—The steamer SYLVAN SHORE will occupy the route for a few days in place of the NORWALK.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark, on SUNDAY next, June 6: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWburg.—The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will commence her Sunday trips to Newburg on SUNDAY MORNING, June 13, 1859.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. J. L. WALLACK
MONDAY, JUNE 7.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2,
the celebrated
LAURI FAMILY
OF
PANTOMIMISTS,
Who will appear nightly in the Grand Spectacular Pantomime of
MOTHER HUBBARD,
OR HARLEQUIN,
LITTLE BO-PEEP AND LITTLE BOY BLUE!
This piece is produced with
HANDSOME SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS,
NEW MUSIC, NOVEL DANCES,
and an
UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS,
introducing a
LARGE AND SPLENDID BALLET.
The Scenery by Messrs. H. Isherwood, Geo. Evans and Assistants.
The Music composed and arranged by Mr. Thomas Baker.
The Machinery by.........Mr. George Wilson.
The Appointments by.........Mr. J. Timony.
The Costumes by Messrs. Geo. Flannery and Benschoten.
The Dances and Groupings arranged by Mr. John Lauri.
The Comic Scenes arranged by Messrs. Charles, Edward and Henry Lauri.
THE BURLESQUE.
BOY-BLUE.........Miss ROSE MASSEY
BO-PEEP.........Miss EFFIE GERMON
BETSY JANE.........Miss FANNY PRESTIGE
PIPSY.........Miss EMILY LEWIS
WIPSY.........Miss E. GEDDES
FAIRY QUEEN.........Miss LIZZIE MAHON
THE BARONESS.........Miss C. CARMAN
BARON WOLF.........Mr. G. BECKETT
CHICKALEARY.........Mr. GRAHAM ELLIOTT
VIRTUOUS RUSTIC.Mr. E. MILTON HOLLAND
MOTHER HUBBARD.........Mr. HENRY LAURI
HER DOG.........Mr. CHARLES LAURI
HER MONKEY.........Mr. EDWARD LAURI
HER CAT.........Master MARTINETTI
In the course of the piece,
THE PEARL BALLET.
NYMPH.........Mme. LAURI
WATER SPIRIT.........Mr. JOHN LAURI
Assisted by the
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.
To be followed by the
CHAMPAGNE DANCE,
THE HARLEQUINADE,
MAGIC TRANSFORMATION.
HARLEQUIN.........Mr. JOHN LAURI
COLUMBINE.........Mlle LAURI
CLOWN.........Mr. CHARLES LAURI
PANTALOON.........Mr. HENRY LAURI
POLICEMAN AND SWELL.........Mr. ED. LAURI
Ending with a
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Stage Manager.........Mr. Jas. Schonberg
Musical Director.........Mr. T. Baker
Prompter.........Mr. J. Wright
Treasurer.........Mr. Theodore Moss
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

THE TAMMANY.

IMMENSE SUCCESS AND
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF LEFFINGWELL.
THE LEFFINGWELL. THE LEFFINGWELL.
LEFFINGWELL AS CLORINDA.
LEFFINGWELL as ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
CLORINDA, THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS, The Romantic.
EVERY EVENING—TWO PIECES.
LEFFINGWELL IN TWO CHARACTERS.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.
Third week and enthusiastic reception of
BYRON'S sparkling burlesque,
CLORINDA, THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.
THE LEFFINGWELL in his great part of
The GUSHING CLORINDA, the Girl of the Period,
followed by a choice Bit of Nonsense.
THE LEFFINGWELL, in his own specialty.
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) JUNE 6, 1869.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
Afternoon at 3½ o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock.
MR. J. LEVY,
MR. J. LEVY,
the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS.
In a new and brilliant programme every concert.
Conductor.........THEODORE THOMAS
Admission.........35 cents
Private Boxes.........Extra $2

SECOND ANNUAL NATIONAL FESTIVAL

OF THE ITALIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION,
COLOMBO GUAR,
AT KARL'S GERMANIA PARK, 147 Melrose,
MONDAY, June 7, 1869.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

The net proceeds to be devoted to establish a reading-room. Tickets may be had at the gate of the Park on the day of the festival.

THIRD GRAND EXHIBITION
AT THE
NEW-YORK
VELOCIPEDE ACADEMY,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.
GREAT DISPLAY OF FANCY RIDING.
THREE EXCITING RACES.
A SILVER MEDAL, A GOLD MEDAL
AND A
DEMAREST VELOCIPEDE.
Good music in attendance. Doors open at 7½.

EMPIRE RINK,

THE MIDSUMMER-NIGHT GARDEN.

The largest, coolest, and best ventilated building in America, will open on MONDAY EVENING, June 7, with the following talent:

The original GEORGIA MINSTRELS.
THOS. W. BOLLAS, the great Dutch comedian.
Miss MINNIE BOLLAS.
And the celebrated gymnasts, the BREVIER BROS., in their classic acts.

LECTURES

ENGLAND AND THE ALABAMA.

JUSTIN McCARTHY, editor London *Morning Star*, (John Bright's organ during the rebellion,) will lecture upon the above subject at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, June 7. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Hegeman & Co.'s, and at the principal bookstores, hotels and at the hall Monday evening.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, }
NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, May 31, 1869. }

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH THE act incorporating the "New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," passed May 9, 1867, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the rooms of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of determining whether the Fire Patrol, mentioned in said act, shall be sustained for two years ensuing, and of fixing the maximum amount of expense which shall be incurred therefor.

All incorporated Fire Insurance Companies, or associations doing the business of fire insurance, in this City, may be represented by one of their officers, or by its agent, and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
M. F. HODGES, Treasurer.

THE TURF.

SPRING MEETING.

1869.
JEROME PARK.
AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
REGULAR MEETING.
TUESDAY, JUNE 8—FOUR RACES.
THURSDAY, JUNE 10—FOUR RACES.
SATURDAY, JUNE 12—FIVE RACES.

POOLS will be sold by Major W. C. BARKER at the Subscription Rooms, No. 920 Broadway, each evening preceding races, and at such other times as may be notified; also, at the Course each day of races.

First race each day punctually at 3 o'clock.

Admission to Field.........50 cents.

To Field and Grand Stand, $1 50; to Field, Grand Stand and Quarter Stretch, $2 50. Carriages free. Quarter Stretch tickets may be obtained at the office of the Club, No. 920 Broadway, and at the entrance to the Course. A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES.

Extra trains will be run each race day, leaving depot, corner 42d-st., at 1:30 and 2 P. M., returning after races are over.

Excursion Fare, for round trip, 50 cents.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, Gen. Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New-York and vicinity. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of

JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

BROADWAY—TO LET, STORE AND BASEment, No. 604 Broadway. Apply to T. J. COE, Revere House, No. 606 Broadway.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE,

Twenty-fourth-street.
JAMES FISK, Jr.........Proprietor
L. BENEDICK.........Stage Manager
E. COLONNE.........Musical Director
ON MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7,
Offenbach's most musical work,
BARBE-BLEUE,
with IRMA in her original creation of BOULOTTE.
M. DECRE.........as.........BARBE-BLEUE
AND THE
SAME GREAT CAST AS USUAL.
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 8,
REVIVAL OF OFFENBACH'S CHARMING OPERA,
LA PERICHOLE,
WITH
IRMA.........as.........THE STREET SINGER
AND
M. AUJAC.........as.........PEQUILLO
Seats secured six days in advance at the Box-office of the Theatre, 24th-st. and 5th-av., and at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FRENCH OPERA.
JAMES FISK, Jr.........Proprietor
L. BENEDICK.........Stage Manager
E. COLONNE.........Musical Director
On WEDNESDAY, June 8,
MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
When will be produced Offenbach's latest and celebrated work,
LA PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. IRMA PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. AND PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. AUJAC. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
PERICHOLE. PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE.
WITH
A BRILLIANT CAST,
comprising
IRMA, THE QUEEN OF SONG;
AUJAC, THE CHARMING TENOR;
LEDUC AND LAGRIFFOUL, THE FAVORITE COMEDIANS, and the best members of this celebrated company.
Seats secured each day from 8 till 4 o'clock at the box office of the Academy.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

DESCLAUZAS' BENEFIT.
Last two nights of the Opera Bouffe season in N. Y.
BENEFIT OF MLLE. DESCLAUZAS,
MONDAY, JUNE 7,
on which occasion will be presented CHILPERIC, with ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, CARRIER, BECKERS, GUERETTI, RIZARELLI, VIC. MAURICE, GENOT, BURGOIN, FRANCIS, MUSSAY, and travestie the famous GENDARMES ACT of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
by the following distribution of great artists:
PITOU.........Mlle. DESCLAUZAS
GRABUGE.........Mme. ROSE-BELL
Gueretti, Rizarelli, Genot, Riverg in their roles.
FRIDAY NEXT—Mlle. ROSE-BELL'S BENEFIT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
and MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
on
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND SATURDAY
EVENINGS,
in NARCISSE.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JUNE 9 and 10,
THE MARBLE HEART.
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.
in WILD OATS.
SATURDAY MATINEE, commencing at 1½ o'clock,
THE LADY OF LYONS.

In active preparation, a dramatization of Tennyson's beautiful poem,

"ENOCH ARDEN."

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
GEO. L. FOX'S SUCCESSFUL
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
CLOWN (The Grimaldi of the age) GEO. L. FOX.
Mlle. SANGALLI AND GRAND BALLET.
THE WONDERFUL KIRALFY TROUPE,
HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY,
KIRALFY.
Matinees at 1½ Wednesday and Saturday.

WAVERLEY THEATRE,

No. 720 Broadway.
IXION, IXION, IXION, IXION,
A GREAT HIT! CROWDED HOUSES
to see the great original IXION.
Little JENNY WILLMORE, the ORIGINAL JUNO, Miss LIZZIE WILLMORE, Mr. FELIX ROGERS, the ORIGINAL MINERVA, and the
WAVERLEY BURLESQUE TROUPE
New and gorgeous dresses, scenery and music.
Misses BETTY and EMILY RIGL in a dance.
IXION MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FIRST NIGHTS OF MISS FANNY HERRING.
Mr. George Brookes. | Mr. Robert Nickle,
The Torres Brothers. | Great Prestidigitator.
IXION,
OR THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
THE DODGERS.
FRIDAY EVENING, annual benefit of Mr. JOHN J. JONES, Treasurer.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE LADY OF LYONS. THE EBONY BLONDES.
JACK SHEPPARD AND JOE BLUESKIN.
Brilliant success of the charming tenor singer,
Mr. WM. DWYER.
The Haunted Wig-maker. Captain Jinks.
Hogan and Hughes—(New Act)—The African Twins.
☞ CAN YOU STAND ON YOUR HEAD?
Dan Bryant. EVERY NIGHT. Dan Bryant.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

THE SEYMOUR MEMORIAL CONCERT

in honor of the late
CHARLES C. B. SEYMOUR
SATURDAY, June 12, 1869.
AT STEINWAY HALL.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.
Evening Performance at 8 o'clock.

The following eminent artists have, in the kindest manner, through the operatic and dramatic managers, volunteered their valuable services:

Miss C. L. Kellogg.
Mlle. Irma,
Miss Agatha States,
Mme. Lumley,
Mr. Wm. Castle,
Mr. Geo. Simpson,
Mr. J. R. Thomas,
Mr. Ed. Seguin,
Ole Bull,
S. B. Mills,
Carl Rosa,
Carl Anschutz,
Edward Hoffman,
Parepa-Rosa,
Mme. Rose-Bell,
Miss McCullough,
Mme. H. Testa,
Mrs. Zelda Seguin,
Mr. J. B. Bowler,
Mr. J. E. Perring,
Mr. S. C. Campbell,
Mr. G. F. Hall,
J. Levy,
G. W. Morgan,
F. Bergner,
Carl Bergman,

and others, who will be announced in future advertisements.

MUSIC COMMITTEE.
L. F. HARRISON, THEO. THOMAS,
A. H. WOOD.

Tickets of admission to the Matinee.........One Dollar
(No Reserved Seats.)
Tickets of admission to evening performance.........$1.
Reserved seats to evening performance.........$1.

Can be obtained at the following places: Wallack's Theatre, Steinway Hall and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. W. STUART, Chairman.

THEO. MOSS, Treasurer.
A. H. WOOD, Secretary.

STEINWAY HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7,
BENEFIT OF MR. WILLIAM H. POPE,
On which occasion he will recite the RAVEN, BARBARA FRIETCHE, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, DYING SOLDIER, and SHERIDAN'S RIDE, assisted by first-class dramatic and musical talent.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

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Union-square,

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IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

THE TURF.

Opening Day of the Jerome Park Spring Meeting.

Brilliant Sport and an Immense Attendance.

Harry Booth Wins the Hurdle Race, the Uncle Vic Colt the Fordham Stakes, Fenian the Belmont Stakes, Climax the Members' Cup, and the Leamington Filly, Anna Mace, the Sweepstakes for Two-Year Olds.

The opening day of the American Jockey Club Spring meeting, at Jerome Park yesterday, was a brilliant one, both as regards the large concourse of fashionable visitors, and the magnificent racing witnessed in every contest of the day. The early morning was ominous of rain, but, fortunately, at midday the lowering clouds disappeared before the sun, which came out in all his bright effulgence, and dissipated the fears of intending visitors to the beautiful park which so appropriately bears the name of its public-spirited and liberal founder. Long before 3 o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of the racing, the balconies of the elegant club house and the spacious galleries of the grand stand were crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies, whose light and exquisite toilettes added to the beauty and attraction of the spectacle. In the vast throng that passed to and fro on the green lawn in front of the grand stand and promenaded the quarter-stretch, eagerly discussing the coming events of the day and canvassing the respective merits of the horses engaged in the various races, were members of the leading turfmen of America, among whom we noticed Messrs. Sanford F. Morris, Belmont, Doswell, McConnell, Cameron, Purdy, L. G. Morris, J. Hunter, W. Travers, Littell, Reed, Hull, Holland, Constable, Buthgate, Moore, Coffey, Babcock, Fellows, Cannon, McDaniels, Weldon, Duncan, Kerwin, O'Donnell, Elwer, Livingston, McCullough, Davis, Conner, Genet, Buford, Nichols, Franklin, Withers, Dennison, Crawford, Purgear, McMann, Eckerson, Shea, &c., &c.

The hurdle race, which opened the ball, had six runners, and the contest was perhaps the most exciting and close ever witnessed in America, the leading three horses clearing the last hurdle simultaneously, and resulting in the decisive defeat of the favorite and the victory of *Harry Booth*, a horse owned by Mr. TODD, a resident of Westchester County, and whose winning was consequently regarded as a local triumph. He was ridden with great judgment and steadiness by his old jockey, ROCHE, who has on previous occasions piloted him to victory. The defeat of the Western mare, *Lobelia*, was a heavy blow to the followers of the Southern Ohio stable in which she is owned and trained, but many good judges did not like her appearance when she came upon the course, as she seemed to carry far too much flesh. As will be seen from the subjoined details of the race, she was only able to gain third place in the race. *W. F. Beacon*, (formerly called *Underwood*,) ridden in truly artistic style by GEO. PEPPER, the old jockey of *Nannie Craddock*, in days past, securing the second money.

The handicap race for the Fordham Stakes produced one of the finest contests ever seen, eleven horses coming to the post. This speaks volumes for the skill and impartial judgment of the able turfman who made the handicap, Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY, and was another confirmation of the truth of public running; while *General Duke* ran the great horse he has always shown himself to be. PATSY HENNESSY rode the winner, and this rising young jockey displayed fine tact and thorough knowledge of pace; waiting at his stable companion, *Metairie's*, quarters, until the latter had served the purpose for which he was started, when he took up the running himself, and won cleverly. HARDY DURHAM rode *General Duke* admirably, but the latter was unable to give 11 pounds to such a clinker as the *Uncle Vic* colt undoubtedly is, and could only gain second place.

The Belmont Stakes brought out eight runners, and it must have been highly gratifying to the spirited patron of the turf, in honor of whom the race was named on its establishment as a turf fixture, to witness his two colts running first and second. *Fenian* showed himself a good race-horse at two years old, by winning the sweepstakes at this meeting last Fall; while his stable companion, *Glenelg*, who could undoubtedly have won if he had been wanted, had given proof of his high quality on the match day on Wednesday last, when he won his $1,000 match with Mr. JEROME'S filly *Rapture* in the easiest possible style. Mr. CAMERON'S imported filly *Invercauld*, by the Derby winner *St. Albans*, who was very fractious at the post, got a wretched start and lost fully twenty lengths, but as soon as she got fairly settled into her stride she quickly cut down all her opponents except Mr. BELMONT'S pair, and finished third in the race.

The Members' Cup, gentlemen riders, was won by old *Climax*, that game and fast son of *Balrownie*, who carried the welter weight of 157 pounds, and was superbly ridden by Captain ELWES, the most accomplished of our amateur jockeys. It was only by accident that *Climax* was enabled to start, for Captain ELWES had sent his jockey colors, boots, &c., by a messenger to the Park, who never arrived, and the judges, on being applied to, declined to allow the Captain to ride except in regular jockey costume. In this emergency, when the non-starting of *Climax* seemed certain, Mr. TODD, the owner of the hurdle racer *Harry Booth*, offered the use of his colors and dress, and in them Mr. ELWES rode and won.

The sweepstakes for two-year olds was another triumph for the stock of the imported horse, *Leamington*, himself one of the best racers on the English turf, having twice won the Chester Cup, carrying the top weight, and the Goodwood Stakes once. Mr. MORRIS' *Eclipse* filly, sister to *Ruthless*, was the favorite, but Mr. MCCONNELL'S filly *Anna Mace*, by *Leamington* out of *Luxemburgh's* dam, had the race in hand from the dropping of the flag, and won, "hands down," in a canter. To Mr. CAMERON, the owner of *Leamington*, the result of this race must have been especially gratifying, as his judgment and enterprise in purchasing the horse at a heavy outlay, and risking so much on his proving successful at the stud in this country, have been indorsed by recent events. Only two of *Leamington's* progeny have appeared on the turf here, both two-year olds, and both have won their engagements in a manner which argues for them a brilliant turf career. The other winner was Mr. CAMERON'S own filly, out of *Jerusalem*, bred by himself, who won her great ten-thousand-dollar match against Messrs. DENISON & CRAWFORD'S *Censor* colt on Wednesday last.

THE HURDLE RACE

was the first event, and had six runners—*Lobelia*, 6 years, 143 pounds; *W. F. Beacon*, aged, 146 pounds; *Harry Booth*, 6 years, 146 pounds; *Mitchell*, 3 years, 115 pounds; b. g., 5 years, by *Simon Kenton*, 139 pounds, and br. m., 4 years, by *Dick Cheatham*. *Lobelia* had the call in the betting, almost at even against the field. The race laid entirely between the favorite *Beacon* and *Harry Booth*, these three singling themselves out, and after a magnificent race between them for the last half mile, all three being in the air at the same moment over the last hurdle, *Harry Booth* won by two lengths at the finish, *Beacon* beating *Lobelia* by the same distance. Time, 3:25½.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for all ages; premium $500, entrance-money to second horse; quarters, over six hurdles.

H. B. Todd's Harry Booth, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Blonde, 146 pounds	1
Richard Shea's b. h. Wm. F. Beacon, late Underwood, aged, by Lexington, dam Kate Hayes, 146 pounds	2
McConnell & Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, 6 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Capitola, 143 pounds	3
Littlefield & Turner's b. g. Mitchell, 3 years, by Mickey Free, dam by imp. Sovereign, 115 pounds	4
James Thompson's b. g. ——, 5 years, by Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, 139 pounds	5
R. W. Walden's br. m. ——, 4 years, by Dick Cheatham, dam by Glencoe, 133 pounds	6

Time—3:25½.

THE FORDHAM STAKES

came next, and eleven out of the twenty horses accepting started. These were *Bayswater*, 6 years, 118 pounds; *Metairie*, 5 years, 115 pounds, and *Uncle Vic* colt, 4 years, 103 pounds, from Mr. ECKERSON'S stable; *General Duke*, 4 years, 114 pounds; *Jubal*, 5 years, 109 pounds; *Oysterman, Jr.*, 5 years, 114 pounds; *Corsican*, 4 years, 105 pounds; *Kitten*, 5 years, 104 pounds; *La Polka*, 4 years, 104 pounds; *Sweet Home*, 4 years, 98 pounds, and *Legatee*, 3 years, 90 pounds. In the pools, Mr. ECKERSON'S entry sold for $325; *General Duke*, $280; *Jubal*, $125; *Corsican* $200; *La Polka*, $210; field, $265. A good start was had, the *Uncle Vic* colt and *Metairie* getting in front, with *General Duke* third and *Bayswater* fourth, and in this order they passed the stand the first time, *Metairie* leading; *La Polka*, who got off badly, being sixth. At the quarter pole, *Metairie* was still in front, with his stable companion a couple of lengths behind, *Jubal* third, and *Bayswater* fourth; the next lot, consisting of *La Polka*, *Corsican*, *Oysterman* and *Kitten*. After rounding the Club-house hill, *Uncle Vic* colt took the lead, and there was no change in these positions until they approached the three-quarter pole, where *Metairie*, having accomplished his task, fell back, and *General Duke* became second. HARDY DURHAM, on the *Duke*, made a vigorous effort to reach the leader, but HENNESSY, on the *Uncle Vic* colt, had the race safe, and he won in a canter by three lengths; *General Duke* second, and *Metairie* third, two lengths behind the *General*. *Corsican* was fourth, *Jubal* fifth, *La Polka* sixth and *Bayswater* seventh.

SECOND RACE.—The Fordham Stakes—A handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., for all ages, and $10 only if declared; $500 added by the Club; one mile and a quarter; the second to receive 25 per cent. of the stakes, the third to save his stake.

R. W. Walden's colt by Uncle Vic, 4 years old, 103 lbs.	1
John O'Donnell's General Duke, 4 years old, 114 lbs.	2
R. W. Walden's Metairie, 5 years old, 115 lbs.	3
E. Thompson's Bayswater, 6 years old, 118 lbs.	0
John Coates' Oysterman, Jr., 5 years old, 114 lbs.	0
J. W. Weldon's Jubal, 5 years old, 109 lbs.	0
L. B. Holland's Corsican, 4 years old, 105 lbs.	0
W. Kerwin's Kitten, 5 years old, 104 lbs.	0
M. H. Sanford's La Polka, 4 years old, 104 lbs.	0
L. B. Holland's Sweet Home, 4 years old, 98 lbs.	0
Bowie & Hull's Legatee, 3 years old 90 lbs.	0

Time—2:14¼.

THE BELMONT STAKES,

for three-year olds, came next, and eight out of the thirty-seven entries started. These were Mr. BELMONT'S *Glenelg* and *Fenian*, Mr. CAMERON'S *Invercauld*, Mr. COLTON'S *Eclipse* colt, dam *Greek Slave*; Mr. CANNON'S *Stoneplover* colt, Mr. CONSTABLE'S *Glengary*, Mr. L. G. MORRIS' *Balrownie* filly, dam *Verbena*, and Mr. SANDFORD'S *Salute*, who carried 3 pounds over weight. Mr. BELMONT'S entries were backed against the field; the distance was one mile and five furlongs. After two false starts, in which *Invercauld* showed considerable temper at the post, they got away well together. *Fenian* quickly showed prominently in front, with the *Verbena* filly second and *Glengary* third, and in this way they passed the stand the first time. As they went around the Club-house bluff the tailing commenced, and Mr. CAMERON'S filly, who had got off badly and lost so many lengths that she seemed quite out of the race, now began to pass her horses in rapid succession. At the three-quarter pole Mr. BELMONT'S pair, who were now running first and second, had completely spread-eagled the field; *Fenian* in the lead, four lengths before *Glenelg*, and *Invercauld* third. In this way they came home, *Fenian* winning in the commonest of canters; *Glenelg*, who might have won had he been wanted, next, and *Cameron* third.

Time—3:04¼.

THIRD RACE.—The Belmont stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and five furlongs; $200 entrance, half forfeit, $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes.

A. Belmont's ch. c. Fenian, by imp. Mickey Free, dam Spiletta, 110 pounds	1
A. Belmont's b. c. Glenelg, by Citadel, dam Bapta, 110 pounds	2
R. W. Cameron's br. f. Invercauld, by St. Albans, dam Eleanor, 107 pounds	3
Henry Colton's bl. c., by imp. Eclipse, dam Greek Slave, 110 pounds	0
J. M. Cannon's b. c., by imp. Stone Plover, dam Kitty Hunt, 110 pounds	0
W. Constable's br. c. Glengary, by Thormanby, dam Carbine, by Rifleman, 110 pounds	0
L. G. Morris's bl. f., by Balrownie, dam Verbena	0
M. H. Sanford's ch. g. Salute, by Lexington, dam Sally Polk	0

Time—3:04¼.

THE MEMBERS' CUP,

value $250, with a sweepstakes of $50 each, over one mile and an eighth, had three runners out of the four entered. These were *Climax*, 157 pounds, ridden by Captain ELWES; *Morrissey*, 147 pounds, ridden by Mr. C. LIVINGSTONE; and *Alma*, 147 pounds, ridden by Mr. MCCULLOUGH. *Climax* was the favorite at odds against the field; *Alma* made the running, with *Morrissey* second, and *Climax* in waiting some lengths behind. *Alma* held the lead until after rounding the Club-house hill, when the favorite joined issue, had both opponents safe in a few strides, and galloped home the easiest of winners by ten lengths in 2:07½; *Alma* beaten off.

FOURTH RACE—Members' cup—value $250; a handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, and only $20 if declared; one and one-eighth miles; to be ridden by members of the Club.

Captain Elwes' br. h. Climax, aged, 157 lbs.	1
Mr. C. Livingston's b. h. Morrissey, 5 years, 147 lbs.	2
Mr. McCullough's ch. h. Alma, 5 years, 147 lbs.	3
Mr. Purdy's ch. g. Rocks, aged, 145 lbs.	dr.

Time—2:07½.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD SWEEPSTAKES,

dash of five furlongs, $200 each, half forfeit, two-eight entries, of which three started. These had Mr. MORRIS' *Remorseless*, (sister to *Ruthless*;) Mr. MCCONNELL'S *Anna Mace*, (by *Leamington*, dam *Luxemburg's* dam,) and Mr. O'FALLON'S ch. f. by *Glendower*, dam *Prunella*. In the pools *Remorseless* and *Anna Mace* sold for $105 each, and Mr. O'FALLON'S filly $90. The latter got the lead at the start, but before they had gone far *Anna Mace* rushed to the front, had the race in hand throughout, and won in a canter by three lengths; *Remorseless* six lengths before the *Glendower* filly. Time—1:08¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Sweepstakes for fillies foaled in 1867; $200 each, h. f.; distance, 5 furlongs.

NOMINATIONS.

Jos. McConnell's b. f. Anna Mace, by imp. Leamington, dam Luxemburg's dam, by Lexington	1
F. Morris' c. f. Remorseless, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon	2
J. J. O'Fallon's ch. f., by Glendower, dam Prunella, by Glencoe	3
Aug. Belmont's ch. f. Lady Love, by Censor, dam Lizzie W., by imp. Scythian	dr.
Aug. Belmont's imp. ch. f. Nellie James, by Dollar, dam Fleur de Champs, by Newminster	dr.
F. Morris' gr. f., by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity, by Glencoe	dr.
M. A. Littell's b. f., by imp. Hartington, dam Optima, by imp. Knight of St. George	dr.
W. Cottrell's b. f. Cricket, by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly Ward, by Lexington	dr.

Time—1:08¼.

Stylish Thieves at Jerome Park.

A gentleman who went to one of the bars under the grand stand at Jerome Park yesterday for some refreshments, on searching his pockets to pay, discovered that he had been robbed of his gold watch, worth $100, and a pocket-book containing about $70. Four parties, whom he suspected and had followed for over fifteen minutes, were about getting into a coach, when he had them arrested, and on the Police searching the vehicle the missing watch was found. The men were then subjected to a search, and on one of them was found $395 in currency, $10 in gold, and about $2 in silver, but no account of the missing pocket-book could be had, the parties denying all knowledge of the affair. They were dressed very loudly, and wore rings and diamond pins.

Mr. THEODORE MOSS, the Treasurer of the Jockey Club, says this is the first robbery that has been committed in Jerome Park since the races were established. The arrested parties were taken to Tremont, where they gave the names of GEO. WILLIAMSON, CHAS. FERRISON, ROBERT BROWN and JAMES GORDON. They will have an examination on Monday.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

The Coming Regatta—Officers, Fleet and Arrangements.

The fourth annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club will take place on Tuesday. The yachts to participate in the contest are all in excellent order and well manned, both owners and crews having practiced sufficiently to enable them to enter upon the contest full of hope and good cheer. Should the weather prove favorable, thousands of people will crowd to behold the brilliant spectacle. The officers appointed for the regatta are as follows:

Commodore, William Voorhis; Vice-Commodore, T. W. Sheridan; Rear-Commodore, J. R. Maxwell; Secretary, R. A. Granniss; Treasurer, H. H. Hogins; Measurer, H. A. Gouge.

Regatta Committee—William McMonnies, W. H. Douglas, Charles Condit, A. E. Lewis, C. T. Lippitt.

Judges—Sheppard Homans, Geo. H. Granniss, Z. E. Lewis, M. D.

The following is the list of the fleet:

SCHOONERS.

First Class.—*Calypso*, A. S. Hatch; *Lois*, T. C. Lyman; *Mystic*, J. T. Sparkman; *Minnie* and *Juniata*, Thomas Manning.

Second Class.—*Marie*, S. V. Lowell and others; *Alga*, J. G. Gregory.

SLOOPS.

First Class—*Madeline*, Jacob Voorhis, Jr.; *Gracie*, Wm. Voorhis; *Addie V.*, John Voorhis; *Coming*, W. B. Nichols; *Bonita*, J. B. Norris.

Second Class—*Sadie*, J. B. Herreshoff; *Orion*, G. A. Thayer; *Daphne*, J. R. Maxwell; *Alarm*, T. W. Sheridan; *Qui Vive*, Thomas Clapham; *Fannie*, J. R. Halsey.

Third Class—*Anna*, W. A. Cummings; *Niagara*, J. W. Ritch; *Richard Kelley*, S. M. Simpson; *Storm King*, Peter Voorhis; *Madonna*, J. B. Henry; *White Cap*, Ludlow Livingston; *Constance*, J. & L. T. Griffiths; *Nimbus*, Wm. Peet; *Clytie*, J. B. Herreshoff; *Jennie*, H. L. Foote; *Salus*, H. C. Walton; *Maraquita*, L. D. F. Woodruff; *Athene*, G. H. Seeley; *Cyrene*, W. H. Langley; *Petrel*, G. H. & R. A. Granniss; *Carlton*, W. H. Gladwin.

Fourth Class—*Leopard*, T. C. Fowler; *Crusader*, Leslie Wetmore; *Florence*, H. S. Schell; *Apollo*, Thomas Fry; *Coquette*, Wm. G. Brett; *Lavine*, S. Fleet Speir; *Psyche*, Peter Miller; *Elmer*, J. A. Monsell; *Minnie*, Edward Arnold; *Flyaway*, Van Brugh Livingston.

The course will be from the anchorage off the Delaplaine House, Gowanus Bay, to a stake-boat off Coney Island Point, turning it to eastward; thence to a stakeboat at the Horse Shoe, rounding it from west to east, and then to the home stakeboat, rounding it from east to west.

The schooners and first and second class sloops, after rounding the stake-boat at the Horse Shoe, will proceed to a stakeboat at the outer bar buoy, rounding it from south to north, and then home by Main Ship Channel.

All yachts to pass to the eastward of the buoys on the West Bank, going and returning, but are not required to round the Southwest Spit buoy.

The Committee will be at the anchorage at 9:30 A. M., to place the yachts. The choice of position to will given to yachts in the order of their arrival. Each yacht to have its number on the mainsail, and to fly the Club flag during the regatta.

At 10:55 A. M. the signal will be given to prepare for the start by dropping the Club flag on the steamer. All yachts to be at anchor with jibs down.

At 11 A. M. the flag will be run up—the signal for first-class schooners to start. This signal will be repeated for each of the other classes in succession, at the discretion of the Regatta Committee.

The regulations will be about the same as on former occasions.

A Fugitive from Justice Arrested.

Detectives COYLE and IRVING arrested a lawyer named THOMAS MCENTEE, on Friday, by order of Superintendent KENNEDY. It appears that a telegram was received a day or two ago by Mr. KENNEDY from the District-Attorney of Omaha, Nebraska, informing him that MCENTEE had committed the crime of forgery and larceny, and requesting the arrest of the accused, which was accordingly done. The prisoner is held at Police Headquarters to await the action of Governor BUTLER, of Nebraska. The accused is well known in this City. The details of the charge against him are not known.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Morrisania Murder—The Wife of the Murderer and Murdered Man Not Yet Forthcoming.

A recent telegram from White Plains, announcing that Mrs. ANDRUS, or ANDREWS, who stands indicted as an accessory in the murder of THOMAS E. CORWIN at the house of the former, near McComb's Dam, had surrendered herself to the Sheriff of Westchester County, appears to have been sent by interested parties, and that she has not yet surrendered herself. It is supposed that she wishes to get the amount of bail to be required in her case satisfactorily adjusted before she does so. The authorities believe that she will be forthcoming at the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the 14th inst.

Jockeys' Tricks—Racing Horse Drugged.

WILLIAM DOWLING and FRANK GORDON were the trainers of two race-horses at Tremont expected to participate in the late Paterson Races, as contestants against each other, for a large stake. By the conditions of the wager the man who should fail to bring his horse upon the course on "time" should forfeit a not inconsiderable sum. There was every prospect that DOWLING'S horse would outstrip that under GORDON'S charge, and GORDON, under this impression, administered to DOWLING'S horse, just before the calling of "time," a drug that unfitted him to appear. Accordingly DOWLING was obliged to pay the forfeit.

A few days ago, DOWLING met GORDON at the Jerome Park stables, where he reminded the latter of the Patterson transaction. GORDON admitted the drugging, and pronounced the affair one of the richest jokes of the season. DOWLING could not, however, agree with GORDON in this view of the case, and, seizing a horse-whip, laid it sharply about the person of the latter. GORDON had him arrested; but, when DOWLING was brought before Justice LENT, of Tremont, on Thursday, for examination, the complainant failed to appear.

Confirmation at West Farms.

Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates at Grace Church, West Farms, this (Sunday) evening.

BASE BALL.

Mutual vs. Eckford—Defeat of the Champions.

This game, contested yesterday at the Union ground, had rather a sudden and unexpected termination. The Eckfords assumed the lead on the second innings, and, at the end of the fifth the score stood 6 to 1 in their favor. The sixth innings had commenced when a rain storm, which had been threatening some time, put an end to further play. In expectation that the rain would soon end, and that the game could be finished, the umpire announced that play would be resumed when the storm was over. Finally, however, after waiting over half an hour, he announced that upon consulting the rules he found that play could not be suspended, except by mutual consent. As the Eckfords would not consent to such suspension, he would be obliged to call the game.

The game was sharply contested throughout. The Eckfords fielded superbly, while their batting in the second and third innings gained them first base seven times. The Mutuals failed to hit MARTIN with any effect, and this accounts for their defeat. Of the fifteen outs, all but one were on fly-catches and fouls. Their fielding was not quite so sharp as that of their adversaries. Flanly missed two chances for double plays, which would have made a difference in the game; C. MILLS also lost several chances for outs, and SWANDEL lost an opportunity to retire a hand. With these exceptions the contest was the sharpest of the season. The Eckfords may well feel proud of their victory. The Mutuals are nominally champions, and if they lose one more game to the same club the title will change hands. It would have been more satisfactory to have finished the game, however, no matter what the end might be. Some two or three thousand persons were present, and considerable betting was indulged in, the odds being on the Mutuals at the odds of $100 to $30. The score is appended:

ECKFORD.	O.	R.	B.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.	B.
Allison, 1st b	2	0	1	C. Hunt, l. f.	2	1	1
Patterson, 2d b	2	1	1	E. Mills, 1st b	2	0	0
Martin, p	2	1	1	Wolters, p	2	0	0
Nelson, 3d b	2	1	0	Eggler, s. s.	1	0	1
Hodes, c. f.	1	2	2	Hatfield, c. f.	1	0	0
Jewett, c.	1	1	2	C. Mills, c.	2	0	0
Tracy, l. f.	2	0	2	McMahon, r. f.	2	0	0
Pinkham, r. f.	1	0	0	Swandell, 3d b	1	0	1
Carlton, s. s.	2	0	1	Flanly, 2d b	3	0	0
Totals	15	6	10	Totals	15	1	4

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	
Eckford	0	2	4	0	0	—6
Mutual	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Umpire—Mr. WALKER, of the Active Club.
Scorers—Messrs. WATSON and MCCARTHY.
Time of Game—One hour.

Co-operative Printing Association.

The association of journeymen printers for mutual coöperation in a business of their own, which arose out of the strike of last Winter, met regularly at No. 68 East Broadway during the Spring, and received subscriptions to the stock. This was at last nearly all taken, when a discontent arose, and yesterday week the cash of those who wished to secede was returned to them. Another meeting was privately held last night at No. 68 East Broadway, when the organization was reformed and temporary officers were elected. Subscriptions were received to the stock of $1 upon each share of $10, and the meeting adjourned until Saturday next. The permanency of the organization was considered better secured by having only those connected with it who could work harmoniously together.

Raymond Lodge No. 644 F. and A. M.

The third concert of the Raymond Lodge No. 644 of Free and Accepted Masons, took place last night at No. 594 Broadway. The room was crowded with a well-dressed company of ladies and gentlemen, and both the singing and playing, which were by amateurs, gave great satisfaction. Messrs. L. Gerster, A. Tremaine, J. W. Turner, B. Willard, Geo. A. Russell, J. R. Macdonald, H. Cushing, F. O. Woodruff, — Cumberland, J. M. Ward and Miss Jennie Wade were the performers.

Superb Present to Sheriff O'Brien.

Sheriff O'BRIEN was yesterday presented with an elegant carriage, harness and span of fast horses by the employes of his office. The latter assembled in the afternoon to the number of twenty, and, accompanied by a few friends, rode to BERTHOLF'S, in Harlem-lane. Here the presentation speech was made by the Sheriff's assistant, Mr. JOEL O. STEPHENS, and Mr. O'BRIEN briefly returned thanks. The horses, wagon and appointments were exhibited, the company partook of a bountiful repast, and then all rode home again. The horses, a sorrel and a brown, are sixteen hands high, can trot, it is said, in 2:40, and cost $6,000. The wagon, made by BREWSTER & CO., cost $550; the double and single sets of harness, gold-plated, $800, and the blankets, whip, afghan and other appointments, $450.

Bold Shoplifters.

MARY BECHER and ELIZABETH SMITH were arrested yesterday in the store of Justice HAYBECH, Prospect-street, Jersey City, on the charge of having stolen a large number of articles found on one of the women. A short time previously they and a man had entered the store of Mr. KRAUSE, a clothier, and while the man was fitting himself with a pair of pants the women managed to steal six black coats, four linen coats, five vests and other property, all to the value of $200. Leaving the store, they next went to Justice HAYBECH'S place of business and stole therefrom some bread, but the Justice having detected them, he attempted to arrest the parties, and in so doing got severely handled by the viragoes. They were finally secured, and in their possession all the stolen property was found secreted under the women's dresses.

The Woman who was Thrown from a Window—A Verdict Against her Husband.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the Morgue by Coroner ROLLINS over the remains of Mrs. MARGARET BARNES, the woman whose death was due to injuries received on the night of the 30th ult., by her husband MICHAEL throwing her from an upper window of their residence, No. 81 Roosevelt-street, as previously reported. The testimony adduced yesterday was in entire corroboration of the *ante-mortem* statement of the deceased, and the jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner. He was accordingly held by the Coroner to await trial at the General Sessions.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Rob a Safe.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a gang of burglars gained an entrance to the furniture store of ABRAHAM LOWENBEIN, at No. 320 Hudson-street, and proceeded to blow open the safe, which contained a large amount of money and valuable papers. The noise of the explosion attracted the attention of Officer SELWICK, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who rapped for assistance, thereby alarming the thieves, who succeeded in making their escape, leaving their tools and plunder behind them.

City Casualties.

HENRY POTTER, while intoxicated, fell from the top of a stage on the corner of Twelfth-street and University-place, when he sustained severe injuries and was removed to Bellevue Hospital....SYLVESTER SULLIVAN, aged 8 years, of No. 48 Elm-street, while standing on the rear step of an ice cart on the corner of Elm and Worth streets, was severely injured by the tongs catching his leg. He was removed to Bellevue.. The steward of the steamship *Manhattan*, at Pier No. 46 North River, fell into the hold yesterday and sustained a fracture of the skull. He was taken to Bellevue in an insensible condition.... JOHN MULHALL, of No. 10 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, was overcome by the heat in this City yesterday, and was taken home....THOMAS FLAHERTY fell from a scaffold yesterday at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Broadway, and sustained such severe injuries as necessitated his removal to Bellevue.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The fourth annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club takes place to-morrow. The course will be from the anchorage off the Delaplaine House, Gowanus Bay, to a stakeboat off Coney Island Point, turning to the eastward; thence to a stakeboat at the Horseshoe, rounding it from west to east, and then to the home stakeboat, rounding it from east to west. The schooners and first and second class sloops, after rounding the stakeboat at the Horseshoe, will proceed to a stakeboat at the outer bar buoy, rounding it from south to north, and then home. All yachts are to pass to the eastward of the buoys on the West Bank and west of the Romer Shoal, going and returning. At 11 A. M. the first-class schooners will start, and vessels of other classes at the discretion of the Regatta Committee.

Dr. T. S. LAMBERT will lecture this evening at 8 o'clock before the Father Mathew Society No. 3, at Plimpton Hall. Subject—Physiological explanation why some hard drinkers appear to live long; the personal indications of those who can, and of those who cannot easily keep "the pledge."

During the past week there were 416 deaths, 219 marriages, and 308 births in the City, according to the returns made to Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS.

Brooklyn.

The Washington-avenue extension, which is to make a closer connection of Williamsburg with the Western District across the Wallabout Swamp, is fast approaching completion. The workmen have been busy setting curb stones for a week past, and within a day or two the paviors have been at work. The extension now begins to look like a street. The Hunter's Point and South Ferry Railroad Company expect to begin to lay their track on the Avenue as soon as it is finished. This new connection will do much to shorten the time of travel between the two districts.

Rev. RICHARD B. DUANE, of St. John's Church, Providence, R. I., has accepted the call of the Church of the Messiah, of which Rev. Dr. THRALL was recently Rector.

JOHN FARRELL, while employed unloading a vessel at the dock foot of Warren-street, yesterday forenoon, was so severely injured on the head by the falling of a hogshead of sugar on him, that he died at the Long Island College Hospital shortly after receiving his injuries.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the rooms, corner of Gallatin-place and Fulton-avenue, on Tuesday evening. The new charter of the Association will be submitted for adoption by the members. Under this charter the directors of the Association contemplate erecting a large building, which shall include a variety of departments, both of amusement and education, besides the regular operations of the Association.

ROBERT J. NEWELL, a tobacco manufacturer, was before Judge BENEDICT in the United States Court, yesterday, and sustained a verdict of $651 10, and interest, as assessments on his returns. The total amount was $771. The suit was brought on the bond against the principal and his sureties.

New-Jersey.

A large number of Cuban exiles are at present working in the Paterson foundries.

An Erie freight train went off the track on Friday night near Turner's, interrupting travel for five or six hours.

Dr. VAN BLARCOM, a well-known Paterson physician, died suddenly yesterday, at his residence, of disease of the heart.

Mr. G. S. M. JONES, a conductor on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday under singular circumstances. A commuter, living at Westfield, forgot his ticket, and on arriving at Elizabeth purchased a ticket from that place to New-York. The conductor on collecting the tickets refused to take what had been purchased at Elizabeth, and demanded that the gentleman pay his fare from Westfield. This the passenger having refused to do, he was violently ejected. Hence the assault case.

At a meeting of the Newark Common Council, on Friday night, the Board unanimously adopted the ordinance to repeal that portion of the horse-car railroad ordinance which prohibits the running of cars on Sunday.

The Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken on Friday night elected the following-named gentlemen officers for the ensuing year: President—M. B. ARNOLD; Vice-President—JOSEPH RUSSELL; Secretaries—L. D. SMITH and JOSEPH BENSON; Treasurer—WM. A. BUTLER.

WILLIAM TUTTLE was arrested in Newark yesterday, on the charge of having attempted to abduct the daughter of WALTER M. CONGER, High-street, Newark. He was brought before Justice STAPFF, who dismissed him with a fine.

CHARLES W. REICHER was arrested in Newark yesterday, while in the act of attempting to dispose of a horse alleged to have been stolen by him from a farmer at Drakesville, Morris County.

A meeting of citizens of Weehawken was held last evening, to further the project of the establishment of a ferry from that place to New-York.

Hudson River Items.

EZRA FARRINGTON, Esq., a prominent Republican of Newburg, who was Postmaster of that city under LINCOLN'S administration, but who was removed soon after ANDREW JOHNSON was appointed to the Presidency, has again been appointed Postmaster, *vice* JOSEPH LOMAS, removed.

The trotting horse *Mountain Boy* has arrived at Newburg, where on Tuesday next he will trot against *Lady Thorne* for a purse of $2,000. The betting thus far is in favor of the horse.

The mysterious disappearance of S. K. DARROW, a prominent Poughkeepsie merchant, a few days ago, was a singular affair. It seems that he became overheated by walking, and his brain was seriously affected. After wandering about the cemetery below Poughkeepsie, he returned to town at night and took passage on a train to New-York. He next crossed to the Erie depot and got on board of a train, and was brought to his senses at Middletown, Orange County, by the brakeman calling out the name of the place through the car door. He then got off and returned to Poughkeepsie, *viâ* the Newburg branch. He is a young man of excellent habits, and possesses first-class business qualities. His temporary aberration of mind was owing solely to his exposure to the sun.

The people of Hudson are in a talkative mood over the fact that on Sunday last, while the graves of the soldiers in the cemetary there were being decorated, an unknown person silently and secretly dropped a wreath of white flowers upon the grave of JOSEPH BROWN, the Caanan child murderer. The Hudson *Register* denounced it as "indecorious." Some of the people of Hudson are of the opinion that the hand that did it was the hand that murdered ANGIE STEWART, and consequently knew that JOSEPH BROWN was innocent of the crime. Just one year previous to Sunday last BROWN was hung.

Two drawing-room cars are now attached to each of the mid-day trains on the Hudson River railroad. One goes through to Saratoga and the other to Utica.

Thousands of dollars have been lost in the business of shad fishing on the Hudson this season.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5—11 A. M.
Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 92⅝ for the account. United States Five-twenties quiet at 80⅝. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18¾; Illinois, 95.

PARIS, Saturday, June 5.
The Bourse is steady. Rentes, 71f. 22c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 5—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market opened firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5.
Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5—1 P. M.
Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 18¾; Illinois Centrals, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 5—1 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed active. Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.
PROVISIONS—Lard quiet at 71s. 3d. ℔ cwt.; Cheese, 80s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.
PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 5.
COTTON—The market opened buoyant. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 142½f. ℔ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 5—Evening.
United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 86¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, June 5.
Bourse quiet; Rentes 71f. 35c.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5—Evening.
Tallow has declined to 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 5—Evening.
Cotton closed firmer for both stock on spot and afloat; on spot, 144f.; to arrive, 139½f.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 5.
Petroleum advanced to 47¼f. for Standard White.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 5.—*In steamship City of Paris for Liverpool*—Miss Reece, Miss Stone, Mrs. S. D. Morse, Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. B. Moses, Mrs. Ward, Miss Downs, Geo. Reese and wife, Thos. Palmer, B. S. Levy, John Bennett, Miss Kate McFicklu, Mrs. Agnes Greaves, Mrs. Windsor, John Douglas, C. R. Alton, Judge Connolly, Mr. Boardman, Mr. J. L. Reece, Mr. Trejor and wife, John Wood, Dr. Sutton, Mr. Vanderbilt, T. Abecasis, General C. C. Andrews and wife, Wm. Johnstone and wife, Miss Annie E. Smith, Miss Sullivan, Miss Hattie Totten, J. S. Angleitree and wife, Mrs. Bird and servant, Master Bird, Mrs. Saxon, Mrs. L. Drovet, wife and child, Miss McQuade, Miss Connelly, Mrs. Marie Filer, Mr. Trabere, wife and son, Mrs. Brice, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. E. Gilluide, Mrs. G. M. Totten, Miss M. E. Totten, B. Paige, Jr., wife, 4 children, infant, maid and man servants, Jay T. Howard, Consul of Leghorn, wife and child, Mr. Mr. Brentain, wife and two children, T. W. Cobb, A. W. Gitters, Mr. Rockwell, Jno. A. Rockwell, Rev. J. B. Tibbitts and 2 sons, Chas. Eversfield and wife, Jas. Coyle, F. Hemsley, Rev. Lemuel H. Wells and wife, B. Bradley, General Chieltain (Consul to Brussels, wife and daughter, Mrs. Jno. A. Rockwell, Miss Mary Kavanagio, John Magee, P. Firijan, Colonel H. H. Davis, J. P. Bradley, W. W. Weir, Thos. Gibson and wife, Mrs. Steers, Miss Steers, Samuel Davis and wife, Mrs. Mendelsohn, child and Master Brantano, Jos. J. Mickley, Robert Jackson, J. Ralston, Mr. Lovegrove, J. L. Reynolds, Jas. Parks, J. E. Hughes, Miss Lisa Weber, Miss Lizzie Kelsey, W. S. Wilson, J. Maitland, Thomas J. McEvily, Captain Nicholson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Lowth, Mr. John J. Ticken, M. W. Prince, Joseph Decker, Samuel Krugan, Edward Kennedy, Alfred Sweeney, James Scott, Christiana Zeager, Edward House, Edward Walker, Henry Berridge, Mr. Middleton, Charles Middleton, Mr. Winsor, G. B. Wright, Alfred Grainger, Robert Greene, Professor William Watson, Horace Webster, T. S. Dobbins, James Walter, Mr. Sullivan, Rev. J. McCall, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. William Canand, Mr. and Mrs. Price Lewis, child and servant, J. S. Whitman, U. C. Lullman, John Fitzgerald, B. Cunningham, Jos. O'Mallery, Jas. P. Farrell, Mr. Merch, D. G. Sutherland, G. E. Franklin, J. Seeton, James Brooks, Charles Allen Perkins, (U. S. Consul to Barcelona, Spain,) Wm. Ellis, Mrs. E. A. Watt and child, Mrs. Foster, Charles Barker, Geo. Bray, Chas. H. Brunscomb, (Consul to Manchester,) Ranson Cerena, B. Pringle, Wm. Carson, Thos. Hancock, Mr. Hobson, Fred. Cutbill, E. Cutbill, Charles Howard and wife.

JUNE 5.—*In steamship Tripoli, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. W. Findler, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Williams, Chief Justice Doyle, T. Williams, Jr., Mrs. W. E. Waidsen, Mrs. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. T. McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Keenan, R. Sweeting and servant, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Greenfield, Mrs. Spaulding and infant, James Ray, R. N.; J. W. C. Campbell, R. N.; T. J. Morrison, W. E. Bethel, R. A. Menendes and wife, Miss M. A. Williams, Miss B. Williams.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 5.—*In steamship Weser, from Bremen.*—Cyrus W. Field, lady and daughter, A. Grosse, H. Furstenheim and children, D. A. F. Bottiger, G. Doeltz, Mr. and Mrs. James Andrews, G. Bartholmew, Miss Jenny Field, H. Cohen and daughter, J. Schlesinger, F. Kelly, Miss Lucie Lacaze, S. Biermann, D. Morgenroth, G. Hoeft and brother, Miss A. Hellmuth, Miss S. Schwab, C. Domma, D. Herwig, Miss Laura Dollinger, H. Simon, T. Huesmann, C. Gilling, Mrs. H. Bedlich and son, T. Schwaab and family, Miss B. Haas, G. Neumuller, John Pirner, Miss M. Spamer, Mrs. C. Bergmann, Miss H. Beick, J. Koch, Miss L. Ungar, P. Weithas, Juan Arci, C. Wachter, Mrs. M. Feist and son, L. Hagel, Mrs. W. Christ and son, M. Lemcke, Mrs. A. Casper and child, A. Korten, Mrs. A. Kerndl and son, A. Kieser, Mrs. Fanny Wagner and children, G. Gonzelmann, Mrs. M. Fraussen and children, Chas. Price, Mrs. E. Scarf and children, Miss M. Connor, Theo. Rosenstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. Johnson, J. Wesley, G. Newton.

JUNE 5—*In steamship Iowa, from Glasgow*—Frank P. Wright, Mrs. E. Charleton, Mr. David Berwick, Mrs. Berwick and family, Wm. Braid, Mrs. Braid and family, W. Liddell, Mrs. Liddell and family, Miss Helen Thompson, Wm. S. Nicoll, Wm. Forbes, Wm. Pringle, John Pringle, Robt. Watson, Walter Scott, Thos. Ross, Mrs. Telfer, Ann E. Robinson, C. Shutt, Mrs. Shutt, John Carson, Mrs. Carson, Ann Drape, Virginia Hartshorn, Maria Douglas, Campbell Douglas, Rev. Elias Sandford, Mrs. Eliza Craig, John McElwee, Mrs. Larsen, family and servant, Fritz Kemble, Sigismund Neve, Chas. F. Rupf.

JUNE 5—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—Aug. Grotian and daughter, C. Bisbarth, Aug. Schreiber, Marie Starkjohaim, C. Marcussen and wife, Marie Klatt, J. Griewe, Carl Thiessen, E. Jensen, Sophie Schussler, Elias Kaufmann, Isaac Firi, Max Kortum, Anton H. Albert, M. Phiebig, Richard von Fastrow, Paul von Fastrow.

In steamship Magnolia, from Charleston—Mrs. Tracy and daughters, J. E. Camball and lady, Dr. M. S. Moore and son, Mrs. O'Brien and 2 children, Rev. T. C. McMahon, T. D. Kennedy, Wm. A. Fishbourne, John Best, Simon Rockfellow, E. Solomon, W. T. R. Peake, Geo. Yeaton, C. Ludens, A. B. McDowell, Chas. H. Reynolds, Isaac B. Conklin, Jas. McCrae, E. McClellan, C. Hollen, Louis Schruner, wife and child, Nemis Bolton, Miss Mary Ehrlich, Jas. Ehrlich, Simon Lassal, Denis Casey, Jno. White, Jno. Frersson, T. Fitzpatrick, and 10 in steerage.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Mrs. Harris, Miss Allison, F. H. Barnard, Mrs. Barnard, Captain J. S. McClellan, Mrs. McClellan, Chas. Strells, S. Sargent, Miss M. H. Bush, Mrs. L. N. George and infant, W. F. Bush, S. W. Gleason, Miss A. E. Johnson, Miss S. W. Smith, M. Matthews, W. H. Crane, E. Vaughan, E. Pease, Dr. H. H. Phillips, E. M. Comstock, J. A. Beebe, Miss M. Magraw, C. Wilson, T. W. Wiley, C. Gineal, S. B. Ives, Mrs. Ives, Miss Ives, S. F. Austin, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Ginesi, infant and nurse, J. M. B. Lovell, and 5 in steerage.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 5—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S. W.	Clear	64
Halifax	S.	Clear	60
Boston	S. E.	Clear	68
New-York	S. W.	Cloudy	70
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	73
Wilmington, Del	S. W.	Cloudy	73
Washington	W.	Cloudy	79
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	86
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	67
Oswego	S. W.	Raining	62
Buffalo	S. W.	Raining	56
Pittsburg	—	Showery	74
Chicago	N.	Clear	62
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	78
New-Orleans	E.	Cloudy	79
Key West	—	Clear	83
Havana	—	Clear	82
Augusta, Ga	W.	Clear	76
Savannah	S. S. W.	Clear	76
Charleston	N. W.	Clear	80

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 28 | Moon rises. 2 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 55 | Gov. Island. 5 44 | Hell Gate.. 7 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 5.

Cleared.

Steamships I. Belle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Virginia, Forbes, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Tripoli, LeMessuire, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, H B. Cromwell & Co.; Crescent City, Hildreth, New-Orleans, F. Baker; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; N. P. Banks; Drew, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; Fanny Cadwallader, Hazel, Baltimore; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Valley City, Johnson, Georgetown, Phillips & Brown; Bienville, Baker, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia.

Ship W. Tapscott, Urqurhart, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Wheatland, Bently, St. Mary's, Ga., Dowley, Corners & Co.; Golden West, (Br.,) Brown, Cardenas, Boyd & Hincken; Emanuel, (Nor.,) Ramsland, Leghorn, Funch, Edye & Co.; Delphin, (Russ.,) Nymun, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Alfred, (Br.,) Michildon, Pictou, P. I. Nevius & Son; Europa, (Br.,) Tucker, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken; Titania, (Br.,) McNab, London, A. Lindsay; Millie May, Blair, Bristol, Jas. Borland.

Brigs Samson, Cleveland, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; L. H. Kimball, Lunt, Sisal, Lunt Bros.; Ceres, (N. G.,) Solken, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Henny, (N. G.,) Braine, Richmond, C. Tobias & Co.; M. A. Palmer, (Br.,) Matthews, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; Penguin, (Br.,) Jackson, Halifax, N. S., B. F. Small & Co.; Susan Bergen, Davis, Beyroot, B. J. Wenberg; Peerless, (Br.,) Rhodes, St. John's, N. F.; Scotsman, (Br.,) Fitchet, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, F. Spies; Atalanta, (Br.,) McMillan, Charlottetown, P. E. I., J. Edmiston.

Schooners Lizzie Billings, Johnston, St. George, N. B., Miller & Houghton; Highland Chief, Freeman, Provincetown, C. Crowell; M. Brooks, Jones, Jacksonville, F. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Laura Pride, (Br.,) Hassell, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; J. P. Auger, Aldrich, St. John, P. R.; Israel Snow, Keating, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; C. C. Warner, Smith, Trinidad, Port Spain, B. J. Wenberg; Willie Dill, English, Georgetown, S. C., Thomas & Holmes; M. E. Taber, Aldrich, Charleston; R. M. Atwood, Doane, Cat Island, B. J. Wenberg; Lily, Hughes, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. A. Decker, Denton, Hamilton, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (N. G.,) Meyer, Hamburg May 22, with mdse. and 851 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived off Sandy Hook June 4, and lay at anchor 24 hours on account of the dense fog. Experienced westerly winds the whole passage, and very thick fog since leaving the Banks of Newfoundland; May 24, at 9 A. M., in the English Channel, near Torland, passed bark Friederich, (N. G.,) from Havre for Mexico, 30th, lat. 45 13, lon. 44, spoke bark America, (N. G.,) from Bremen for New-York, with passengers on board; all well; June 2, lat. 42 29, lon. 61 27, passed an English bark-rigged steamer, bound W.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool May 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co. Had strong westerly winds and fog during the passage; was detained 8 hours off Sandy Hook by a dense fog; May 27, lat. 46 34, lon. 36 12, saw steamship City of Cork, hence for Liverpool; 31st, lat. 42 28, lon. 52 48, passed ship Nelluta, bound E.; June 1, lat. 42 47, lon. 57 52, passed ship Fawn, bound E., showing No. 1,189, white figures in blue ground.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Had much foggy weather; 12 miles N. of Barnegat saw a steamer ashore; had apparently just gone on; weather being thick, could not make out her name.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow via Moville May 22, with mdse. and 843 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steamship United States, Norton, New-Orleans 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker.

Ship J. Montgomery, (of Boston,) Perkins, Cardiff 47 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had constant light winds, with calms and fog to the westward of the Banks; has been 9 ds. from George's Shoals; May 16, lat. 42 40, lon. 54 15, spoke bark Prairie Bird, from — for Liverpool.

Ship Arracan, (N. G.,) Jessner, Singapore Feb. 19, with mdse. to order. Passed Angier Feb. 25, Cape of Good Hope April 10, St. Helena April 28 and crossed the Equator May 5, in lon. 25 W.; had very light winds lon. 30 and 40 W. March 30, lat. 25 29 S., lon. 40 10 E. spoke Dutch bark Cherbim, 63 ds. from Sourabager for Rotterdam; April 18, lat. 34 26 S., lon. 39 W., spoke bark Corypheus, (Br.,) from Singapore for London.

Ship Gentoo, (of Boston,) Freeman, Liverpool 48 ds., with mdse. to order. Had light winds and calms almost the entire passage.

Ship Edith Warren, (of Liverpool,) Clarke, Calcutta Feb. 9, and Sand's Head Feb. 14, with mdse. to George Curtis.

Bark American Lloyds, (of Stockton,) Park, Shanghae Jan. 20, with tea to Wetmore, Cryder & Co.—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co. Passed Anjier Feb. 22, Java Head Feb. 23, Cape of Good Hope April 10, St. Helena April 23, crossed the equator May 11, in lon. 37.

Bark Maddalena, (Ital.,) Paturso, Palermo Dec. 20, via Cagliari March 24, with sumac to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Put into Cagliari in distress. Passed Gibraltar April 20.

Bark Traveller, (of Liverpool,) Penfield, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Brown, Shipley & Co.—vessel to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Bark Gauss, (N. G.,) Steengrafe, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Had strong westerly winds up to the Banks; since light winds and fog; been 6 ds. from Fire Island, and had a pilot on board 9 ds.

Bark Apotheker Diesing, (N. G.,) Segsbarth, Newcastle, Eng., 46 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Palestina, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McCulloch, Ponce, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peniston & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with thick fog for past 3 ds.

Bark Gusie Trueman, (of St. John, N. B.,) Anderson, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Charles Luling—vessel to master.

Bark Alcyone, (of Stockton, Me.,) Staples, Yokohama 126 ds., with tea to Walsh & Carver. Left Yokohama Jan. 31; had strong and variable winds on the coast of Japan; Feb. 27, passed Angier, and Cape of Good Hope April 10; had light winds in the South Atlantic; crossed the equator May 8, in lon. 36 30; May 24, lat. 28 10, lon. 65, boarded the brig Sarah Anne, of Halifax, Captain Auderbridge, 4 ds. out from Bermuda for Cuba, who kindly supplied us with flour.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland, Me.,) How, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Anna & Maria, (N. G.,) Barteb, Newport, England, 55 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Edye & Co. Made the southern passage; had light winds and calms.

Bark Arnevig, (Norw.,) Ellingsen, Newcastle 59 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Experienced constant westerly gales during first part of passage.

Bark Niobe, (of Boston,) Westrup, Mazatlan Feb. 12, with logwood to Geo. Howe & Co. Crossed the Equator in the Pacific March 1 in lon. 109 20 W.; passed Cape Horn April 1; crossed the Equator in the Atlantic May 12; April 28, lat. 19 30 S., lon. 35 W., spoke brig Crimea, (of Boston,) for Montevideo.

Brig Lindheim, (Norw.,) Paulsen, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Henry Eyre—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Charles Albert, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Hardy, Port Plata, St. Domingo, 10 ds., with fustic, &c., and 3 passengers to Brett, Son & Co. Left in port schr. Five Sisters, for New-York in 5 ds.; also brig Prussia, to load for Boston.

Brig Ben Nevis, (of Arichat,) Forest, Glace Bay 18 ds., with coal to F. H. Odione—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Has had light winds and thick fog for past 14 ds.

Brig Julia F. Carney, Carney, Guadeloupe May 4, via St. Thomas May 20, with sugar to James Borland & Co.

Brig Contest, (Br.,) Blackler, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Alexander Milliken, (of St. Andrew's,) Durfee, Remedios 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Danford, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Fowler & Jova. Sld. in co. with brig Montrose, for Hampton Roads.

Brig Anna Mitchell, (Br.,) Scott, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Annie Grieve, (of Sidney, C. B.,) Burke, St. Marc, Hayti, 15 ds., with logwood &c., to C. B. Swain; May 23, in Crooked Island Passage, spoke brig Isadora, from Port au Prince for Boston; at the same time saw bark Annandale, (of Whitehaven,) bound E., and brig Water Witch, (of Baltimore,) bound N.; June 3, lat. 25 31, lon. 75 27, spoke schr. Emma Wadsworth, from Jamaica for Boston; June 4, off Barnegat, passed bark Martha Rideout and brig Amelia Emmons, bound S.

Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Hilsey, Savanilla, N. G., 29 ds., with hides, coffee, &c., to Dovale & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Addie Murchie, (of Calais,) Hill, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Equator, (of Nassau,) Ranger, Eleuthera 8 ds., with pines to Jos. Eneas. Sld. in co. with schr. Bob, for New-York.

Schr. Emily S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, Alexandria, for Middletown.

Schr. Nellie Potter, Holmes, Newburg, for Stamford.

Schr. Winona, Miller, Galveston 21 ds., with horns, iron, &c., to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. D. Sawyer, (of Jonesport, Me.,) Drisko, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Sld. in co. with schr. Anna Warner, for Boston.

Schr. Bob, (of Nassau,) Albury, Eleuthera 8 ds. with pines to Jos. Eneas.

Ship Dexter, Clifford, of and from Boston June 1, in ballast to Geo. D. Sutton. Will load for San Francisco.

Schr. Prairie Bird, (Br.,) Caldwell, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Ben, Rollins, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Victor, Fish, Edgertown, with fish to D. Halley.

Schr. George B. Somers, (of Tremont, Me.,) Pray, Salinas, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to Galwey & Casado—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Freedom, (Br.,) Clare, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. George & Mary, Look, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Florence H. Allen, Day, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to W. A. Wilder & Son.

Schr. Nellie Doe, (of Bangor,) Richardson, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood, &c., and 8 passengers to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Athlete, (Br.,) Cousin, Point a Petre, Guad., 21 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Lord of the Isles, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Petersen, St. Marcs, Hayti, 14 ds., with cotton, mahogany, &c., to Becker & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Java, for New-York.

Schr. Chas. Thompson, Hanfield, Para 20 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Left in port schr. Mary A. Witham, for New-York in 2 days.

Schr. J. W. Roberts, (of Rockport,) Thompson, Harbor Island, with pines to Jas. Douglass.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. S. N. Hall, Withall, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Martha P. King, Rockwell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Belle, Wilson, New-Haven.
Schr. Flight, Crowell, Providence.
Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.
Schr. Davison, Smith, Northport.
Schr. Commerce, Kent, Boston.
Schr. D. N. Hopkins, Snow, Boston.
Schr. J. H. Segvine, French, Virginia.
Schr. Lucia R. Ines, Bowditch, Georgetown.
Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, Alexandria.
Schr. John Lenthall, Martin, Virginia.
Schr. John J. Ward, Edwards, Alexandria.
Schr. United Brothers, Elvey, Virginia.
Schr. John C. Henry, Dilks, Baltimore, for Salem.
Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Newberry, Georgetown.
Schr. Saratoga, Wilson, Rondout, for New-Bedford.
Schr. Julia Grant, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. John Hawley, Smith, Newburg, for Dighton.
BELOW—Brig Shannon.
WIND—At sunset, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Paris, Virginia and Tripoli, for Liverpool; Main, for Bremen; Dacian, for Glasgow; Bienville, for Havana and New-Orleans; Crescent City and Mariposa, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c., and others. Ship Ericsson, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 5—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4—Passed up for Baltimore, barks Antiock, from Callao; Chanaral, from Taltal; schr. Lucy W. Alexander, from Ponce. Arr. bark Aristides, from Cardiff for orders.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 5—Arr. schr. Sarah Cullen, from Philadelphia; brig H. C. Brooks, from Sierra Morena.

Sld. steamer Jas. Adger, for New-York; schrs. My Rover, do., and Henry Allen, Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 3, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Jessie, St. John, N. B., for Providence; William Gregory, do., for orders; William Wallace, Boston, for Philadelphia; Balloon, Bangor, for New-York; Planter, from Fall River.

Sld. schrs. Onward and Arizona.

P. M.—Arr. brig Eva N. Johnsons, New-York, for Cow Bay; schrs. Vesta, Portland, for New-Bedford; J. B. Clayton, Boston, for Richmond, Va.; Alaska, New-York, for East Machias; Sea Queen, and Hudson, Calais, for New-York; Castilian, Ellsworth, for Providence; Nancy R. Hagen, Bangor, for New-London; Juno, Rockland, for Stonington.

Passed by, schrs. Southern Cross, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., for New-York; Daniel York, (Br.,) for do.; Horton, Windsor, N. S., for do.; Riverdale, Gloucester, for do.; M. R. Carlisle, Boston, for do.; Maracaibo, Portland, for do.; Calvin, Calais, for New-Haven; P. Blake, (Br.,) Walton, N. S., for Bridgeport, Conn.; T. W. H. White, Boston, for Alexandria.

Sld. brig Zoe, (Br.,) schrs. William Gregory, Jane, Mount Hope, Transit, Marcellus, Redundo, P. S. Lindsay, John S. Moulton, F. A. Pike, Angie Amsbury, James Henry, Catharine, John Wright, Ella F. Crowell, Jessie, Virginia, Leontine, William Pickering.

4th, A. M.—Arr. schr. Undine, Portland, (Conn.,) for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 5—Arr. steamer Virgo, from New-York; brig Mary E. Hinds, New-Orleans.

Sld. steamers San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York; North Point, for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 5—Cld. steamships Rebecca Clyde, for New-York; James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Arr. steamship Fairbanks, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Weser, (N. G.,) Wenke, from Bremen and Southampton, which arrived 4th and anchored below, being detained by fog, reports: Had light variable and westerly winds to the Banks, from thence fogs; May 28, lat. 49, lon. 25, passed ship Advance, (Br.,) bound W.; at noon same day, passed steamships The Queen and City of Cork, hence for Liverpool; 30th, at noon, lat. 46, lon. 40, passed ship Skimmer of the Seas, bound W. The W. brings 728 passengers.

A steamship, name unknown, is reported ashore near Cranberry Inlet, N. J. The wrecking steamers Rescue and Phillip have been sent to her assistance.

Spoken, &c.

Acacia—bark, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, May 31, off Hatteras.

Augusta—Swed. bark, from Rangoon for Falmouth, Eng., March 28, lat. 29 11 S., lon. 41 52 E.

Cherubim—bark, from Sourabaga for Rotterdam, April 8, lat. 29 59 S., lon. 8 08 E.

Fredonia—N. G. bark, from Amoy for New-York, April 4, lat. 33 62 S., lon. 28 82 E.

Grace Lathrop—whal. brig, April 25, off St. Helena. All well.

General Putnam—whal. schr., 18 months out, with 250 bbls. black whale oil, May 28, lat. 30, lon. 75 31. Is to return in September.

Johannes Kelper—bark, from Sourabaga for Falmouth, Eng., April 21, lat. 18 26 S., lon. 3 38.

Lucy M. Collins—schr., 7 ds. from Boston for Havana, June 2, lat. 38, lon. 74 50.

Lottie Warren—ship, 40 ds. from Boston for Valparaiso, May 3, lat. 15 S., lon. 35 W.

Omah—ship, from Macao for London, Feb. 23, off Gaspar Island.

Otto & Antonia—Br. ship, from Cochin for Falmouth, Eng., Feb. 23, off Java Head.

Redwood—brig, from Caibarien for Boston, was signalized May 31, lat. 35, lon. 75 20.

Rochlight—Br. bark, from Rangoon for Falmouth, Eng., March 24, lat. 26 30, lon. 51 46 E.

Sophia—Br. bark, from China for Europe, was seen March 17, lat. 22 53, lon. 66 29 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., May 17, bark Celia, for New-York in 8 ds., and bark Stag, for Baltimore in 8 ds.; bark Vivid arrived from St. Thomas on the 18th ult., and is to load for New-York.

At Eleuthera, May 27, schr. J. W. Roberts, for New-York in 2 ds.

At Baracoa, May 24, ldg. for New-York, schrs. William Vale Holmes, D. Sawyer and Clara Montgomery.

At Savanilla, N. G., May 15, schr. Kalmar, for New-York May 20, and schr. Frank Jameson, do. 25th.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

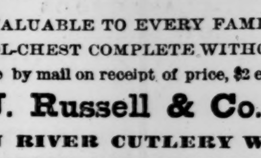
QUEENSTOWN, June 5—The steamship Australasian, from New-York May 26, arrived here at 11:30 P. M. yesterday.

The steamship Etna, from New-York, arrived here at 10 A. M. to-day.

MAGIC DIAMOND,

MAGIC DIAMOND
PAT'D DEC. 29 1868

A recent discovery that steel when made to rotate upon glass and similar substances will cut with more rapidity and ease, and is
CHEAPER, BETTER AND MORE DURABLE
THAN THE
BEST DIAMOND.
INVALUABLE TO EVERY FAMILY.
NO TOOL-CHEST COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price, $2 each.
J. Russell & Co.,
GREEN RIVER CUTLERY WORKS
NO. 83 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.



SAPOLIO.

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING COPPER, BRASS, STEEL, IRON AND TIN WARE, KNIVES AND FORKS, MECHANICS' TOOLS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, &c. It removes almost instantly all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish of any kind, and produces a polish brighter and more durable than Bath brick, rotten stone, oil and emory, or any other substance. This it does without the uncleanliness attending the use of other materials; beside being cheaper on account of saving in time, labor, original cost, and in wear and tear of the articles cleaned.

It is indispensable as an article of general household utility in cleaning DISHES, KITCHEN UTENSILS, WINDOWS, PAINTS, OIL-CLOTHS, BATH TUBS, MARBLE FLOORS, MANTELS, BASINS and STATUARY, and in removing grease and stains from tables, pantry shelves, floors and door sills.

MECHANICS and ENGINEERS prize it highly for the facility with which it will remove rust and dirt, gums and oils from steam-engines and other machinery, and grime gums, paint or stains from the hands.

SAPOLIO has the highest recommendations and is liked by all who have tried it. No hotel, steamboat, restaurant, workshop or family should be without an article so valuable and economical.

For sale by grocers, druggists, hardware and house-furnishing stores, and at wholesale by the manufacturers,
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., New-York,
Manufacturers of Soaps of all kinds for family use.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 365, June 5, 1869.
47, 11, 24, 14, 16, 35, 27, 12, 53, 40, 69, 44, 13.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 366, June 5, 1869.
70, 20, 26, 63, 31, 8, 15, 69, 60, 43, 75, 40, 11.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 389, June 5, 1869.
25, 62, 16, 61, 21, 41, 67, 22, 69, 48, 71, 46, 47.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 390, June 5, 1869.
49, 73, 37, 46, 15, 48, 24, 60, 75, 5, 71, 45, 8.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 7,
Will largely replenish their popular stocks with
FRESH GOODS,
Commencing with a
FULL LINE OF CHECK SILK,
at $1 50;
PLAIN SILKS,
in all the new colors, $2;
JAPANESE SILKS AND POPLINS,
$1 25 to $1 75.
And a splendid assortment of
NORWICH POPLINS,
at 75c. per yard.
We will also offer a fine assortment of
LADIES' SUITS,
at greatly reduced prices
BLACK SILK SUITS AT $50, WORTH $75.
BLACK SILK SUITS AT $100, WORTH $135.
POPLIN SUITS AT $50, WORTH $75.
POPLIN SUITS AT $75, WORTH $100.
And a large assortment in
GRENADINE, MOHAIR, LINEN, AND OTHER
FASHIONABLE MATERIALS,
at proportionately low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH ST.,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 7,
WILL OPEN IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
SWISS DRESSES AND TUNICS,
SILK TUNICS FOR CHILDREN,
LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS,
WEDDING OUTFITS
AND
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OR MADE TO ORDER
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 7,
Will make great reduction in their stock of
GRENADINE ROBES,
$40 ROBES REDUCED TO $30.
$30 ROBES REDUCED TO $24.
$15 ROBES REDUCED TO $12.
ALSO, NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS IN
GAZE DE CHAMBREYS, GRENADINES,
PINE APPLE CLOTH,
MOTTLED DRESS GOODS, JACONETS,
ORGANDIES, &c., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 7,
WILL ADD TO THEIR
POPULAR STOCK OF
MOURNING GOODS,
A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED
IRON GRENADINES.
CROWN ALPACAS,
At 50 cents per yard, worth 75c.
OUR STOCK OF
SECOND MOURNING
IS NOW COMPLETE WITH
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
JUST RECEIVED,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SCOTCH CHENE GINGHAMS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR
SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
ALSO,
FANCY STRIPE BAREGE
AND
GRENADINE SHAWLS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.